The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2945. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

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Close of the Deliberations of the Peace Conference.

ADOPTION OF THE FRANKLIN PROPOSITION.

The Action of the Conference Submitted to Congress.

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The Reports of the Committee of Thirty-Three Voted on.

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Rejection of the Proposition to Amend the Constitution.

Rumor of the Violent Death of General Twiggs.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN.

Adhering to long-established custom, Mr. LINCOLN walked two or three miles before breakfast to-day. Senators GWIN, WILSON, CRITTENDEN and BAKER were the earliest callers upon him to-day. The Mayor and Common Council of the city paid their respects to him officially this morning. The Mayor welcomed him to the city in very kind terms, and Mr. LINCOLN responded. They were then presented to Mrs. LINCOLN, who received them very sociably, and with the most gratifying absence of formality.

Hon. JOHN BELL remained with Mr. LINCOLN for an hour and a half before his breakfast hour. Most of his time, to-day, was spent in redrafting his inaugural. This afternoon, Mr. LINCOLN went to the Capitol, where the Justices of the Supreme Court called upon him. This evening, with Mrs. LINCOLN, he dines with Senator SEWARD.

The members of the Presidential family who were detained in New-York arrived here to-night.

THE ACTION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Conference adjourned to-day *sine die*, after adopting, by a vote of ten to nine, Mr. FRANKLIN'S plan of adjustment, and recommending it to Congress. Virginia and North Carolina voted against the controverted sections, and would have voted against the whole had such a vote been allowed. New-York was divided. Indiana and Missouri declined to vote. The Missouri Commissioners were willing that the proposition should go to the people, but not with their indorsement. If they had voted negatively it would have defeated the whole scheme. Hence they declined to vote.

The vote stood:

YEAS.

Rhode Island.	Maryland.
Connecticut.	Kentucky.
New-Jersey.	Tennessee.
Pennsylvania.	Illinois.
Delaware.	Kansas.

NAYS.

Maine.	New-Hampshire.
Vermont.	Massachusetts.
Ohio.	Virginia.
North Carolina.	Iowa.
Wisconsin.	

This was on the main or first section of the proposition. On the others it varied. There was no vote taken on the plan as a whole, but it was declared adopted by sections. It is urged that there is little hope for the passage of the proposition through Congress, in view of the fact that Mr. CORWIN'S failed to-day to get the requisite vote. It is said that the Conference proposition will scarcely receive a dozen Republican votes.

DEPARTURE OF THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

The Virginia Commissioners leave in the morning for Richmond, much dissatisfied with the result of their labors here. They think, however, that Virginia will not secede, unless the coercion policy be adopted by the new Administration.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

It is currently reported that Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, remarked in the Peace Conference, that if New-York could vote again, she would cast a majority of a hundred thousand against LINCOLN. Mr. GRANGER and his friends deny this, and desire that its falsity may be proclaimed.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

The opinion seems to be very general that an extra session of Congress must be called. THURLOW WEED expresses much gratification with the result of the Peace Congress, but the opinions of the wisest are divided as to the possibility of getting two-thirds of the House to sustain Mr. FRANKLIN'S proposition. It certainly cannot pass the Senate. This is calculated to irritate restive citizens of the Border States. But the Fourth of March is very near at hand now, when Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural will reassure everybody, except Secessionists *per se*, and quiet the public mind. The Cabinet rumors are very thick, but the fact is, nothing is yet settled on the subject. The indications are to-night, that Mr. CHASE will take the Treasury Department, after all. It is not probable, however, that this will exclude Mr. CAMERON, who may take the War Department. It is thought that Mr. GILMER is conceded the Navy Department, if he will accept it, which he has not yet decided. If any Cabinet officer is taken from New England, it will be Mr. WELLES. The contest between Messrs. C. B. SMITH and COLFAX, continues close, but the probabilities are, that nothing whatever definite will be disclosed to the public before the inauguration.

ACTION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The House spent the entire day on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Three hours of fillibustering sufficed to weary the House into voting directly upon it. The preamble or joint resolutions declaratory of principles and purposes contained in the report, passed under the majority rule by a large vote, but the report containing amendatory clauses to the Constitution was defeated by ten votes; fifty-three voted in the negative, and the affirmative vote lacked ten of the two-thirds required to adopt amendments to the Constitution.

The vote shows the radical strength of the Republicans in the House. They have been aided by Messrs. GREELEY and GIDDINGS, who for the past two days have bent their entire energies to defeat the compromise propositions both in Congress and in the Peace Convention. They have succeeded thus far in Congress, but they have failed in the Convention.

The adjournment until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock was brought about by a desire to work upon members to reconsider the vote upon Mr. CORWIN'S report. Some are confident that it will pass in the morning, but the opponents of compromise are at work with all their might to-night to prevent it. Both sides are caucusing lively, and the contest is running very high. If the report of the Committee of Thirty-three is adopted by the House, the report of the Peace Conference will fall to the ground. If not, another stand will be made upon that.

Only three members of the House who voted against Mr. CORWIN'S report have shown signs of receding as yet. It will require four more.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate devoted nearly the entire day to the Army Appropriation bill, which finally passed. Nothing was done upon the report from the Peace Conference. The Senate went into Executive Session, but did nothing of importance.

THE TREACHERY OF GEN. TWIGGS.

A member of Gen. TWIGGS' Staff, now here, says Gen. TWIGGS has written to the Governor of Georgia, declining to enter the service under the authorities of that State. It is also said that he will decline entering the service of the Southern Confederacy under Gen. DAVIS, who was only a Second Lieutenant when Gen. TWIGGS was Colonel. Gen. TWIGGS is said to be immensely wealthy. The War Department entertains no doubt of the truth of his rumored treachery in Texas. The orders may have been intercepted.

RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. TWIGGS.

A private dispatch, received to-day, announces the death of Gen. TWIGGS. The statement is that Gov. HOUSTON sent one of his Aides to Gen. TWIGGS, at San Antonio, to remonstrate against his treacherous surrender of the Federal property, and that in the course of an altercation which ensued the Aide shot Gen. TWIGGS so that he died. This story is very current here, but I can't vouch for its accuracy.

LATER.

There is no doubt that telegrams came here announcing the death of Gen. TWIGGS. The altercation grew out of a remark made by Gov. HOUSTON'S Aid, that Gen. TWIGGS' conduct was dishonorable.

DELEGATE FROM COLORADO.

The House Committee on Elections have been in session upon the admission of a delegate from Colorado Territory. Probably one of the three applicants for Delegate will be admitted. It lays between Messrs. MORGAN and WILLIAMS. Mr. WILLIAMS was Mail Agent last year under the present Administration.

THE MOVEMENTS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The explanations given to Ex-President TYLER touching the military movements at Fortress Monroe are deemed entirely satisfactory. Two howitzers were mounted to command the bridge leading to the main land. The other guns were remounted on iron carriages, the wooden ones having become decayed.

THE SOUTHWESTERN MAIL.

There is a meeting of railroad officers here to-night, to arrange a schedule for carrying the Great Southwestern Mail, so as to avoid passing through the seceding States. The route will probably be *vid* the Baltimore and Ohio Road, Columbus, Cincinnati, and across Kentucky direct to Memphis.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb 27.

Last night Ex-Senator BELL of Tennessee, Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. RIVES, Gov. HICKS, and others, urgently appealed to Mr. LINCOLN to interpose for a settlement. Their interview continued several hours.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are expected to arrive here before the close of the week. They are accredited to the incoming Administration, and pending their efforts to negotiate nothing will be done calculated to disturb the public peace.

The Peace Conference adjourned *sine die*, at 1 o'clock to-day. Many of the Commissioners have left for their homes.

The proposition before the Peace Conference was voted on by sections. The first, with reference to dividing the territory was barely adopted. Indiana did not vote at all. Kansas and New-York were divided. North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri voted in the negative. The result was 8 against 7, and but for the temporary absence of one of the New-York Commissioners there would have been a tie vote.

Ex-President TYLER communicated the proposition to the Speaker of the House, but that body has not yet been officially informed of its contents.

Some of the Commissioners say, if their Conference has been productive of no other good, it has produced the most friendly feelings among them.

The City authorities called on the President this afternoon, in accordance with prior arrangements, to take leave of him, in view of his retiring from his present Executive position.

The Mayor of Washington delivered a brief address complimentary to the President, expressing his regret that they were soon to part with him, perhaps forever.

The President, in the course of his response, said that he came to Washington City, for the first time, forty years ago, and it afforded him much gratification to know that he had always been treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness by the citizens of the Federal metropolis.

The parting ceremonies over, the City Authorities called on the President elect, who, replying to the Mayor of Washington's introductory remarks, thanked them for their visit and extended to them a cordial welcome. He thought very much of the bad feeling which existed between the two sections was owing to misunderstanding, and he availed himself of the occasion to assure his visitors that he never had any feelings other than of kindness toward his Southern fellow-citizens. He had no desire or intention to withhold any of their rights, and expressed the hope that they would be better pleased when they came to know one another better.

In addition to other farewell calls on the President to-day were those of the Judges of the Court of Claims, with their officers, and the clerks of the Post-office and Interior Departments, and their chiefs.

The Senate was more than an hour in Executive session to-day on the Army appointments, but not liking the manner of making them, they were directed to be returned to the President.

Private and telegraphic advices from Texas, state that the arsenal at San Antonio has been taken possession of by Texan troops, as well as some of the military posts in Northern Texas. The cannon, etc., at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, had been seized.

There is nothing in the dispatches received, confirmatory of the report prevalent here to-day, that Gen. TWIGGS had been shot by a soldier. This rumor has caused much solicitude and excitement.

Partial returns show that in Galveston, Harris and Austin Counties, the vote for secession is 1,840, and against it, 130.

One of the soldiers stationed on Capitol Hill killed his Sergeant this afternoon by shooting him through the heart, the latter having been the cause of punishment to the former for misconduct.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MISSION.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE ON THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The majority of the Select Committee of Five, Messrs. HOWARD, of Michigan; DAWES, of Massachusetts, and JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of New-York, made a report to the House, through the last named gentleman, relative to the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners, who had for the object of their mission hither a demand on the Government for the delivery of Fort Sumter to the authorities of that State.

The Committee say, considering the position assumed by the President in his annual message in respect to the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and the total absence of power on the part of the Executive to recognize the validity of any such attempt, they cannot but regard the mission itself, as well as the manner in which it has been treated by the President, as among the most remarkable events of the extraordinary times in which we live.

Under a full conviction that there is not the slightest encouragement to secession, the Committee cannot perceive on what principle the President has assumed to entertain or hold an official communication of the character disclosed with the Representatives of South Carolina; for it seems to the Committee obvious enough that under the principle announced in the Annual Message, the gentlemen of the Commission, acting under the sanction of a disloyal State, could be regarded in no other light than as engaged in a revolutionary effort to subvert the Government, and being so regarded it would appear to have been the plain duty of the Executive to enforce the laws against any individuals, however eminent and respectable, known or suspected of complicity in any movement of a treasonable character.

The Committee can not able to imagine any circumstances under which the President would have been justified in entertaining diplomatic intercourse with South Carolina in her present attitude to the General Government, except upon the assumption that by the action of her authorities she had succeeded in establishing the position of an independent Power, owing no duty whatever to the Government of the United States.

The reception of such a communication by the President, under such circumstances, and according it the dignity of an official reply, involves, to some extent, a recognition of the assumed position of the rebellious State.

The Committee are not prepared to give their sanction to any act of the Executive Department which, in express terms or by implication, may seem to place the responsible aiders and abettors of secession in any other aspect than that of traitors to the Constitution of the United States.

The Committee say they are not able to resist the inference, that in the beginning of the revolutionary movements against the Government, there were relations of an extremely friendly character between those who contemplated rebellion and those whose duty it was to suppress it.

The minority report made by JOHN COCHRANE takes the ground, that by reference to the public messages of the President, so far from his having admitted the Commissioners from any seceded State to diplomatic intercourse, he explicitly refused to do so, and rigidly guarded against the presumption. He never received them otherwise than as distinguished citizens, and the only reason of the question being presented to Congress, as appears from the report, was this refusal of the President and the reference of the whole question to that body. The correspondence shows that the Commissioners stated in reference to this attitude of the President, that "they felt no special solicitude as to the character in which the President might recognize them."

The report says that in the whole course of the published correspondence it will be impossible to detect the most trifling deviation from the evident annunciation by the President in his Message to Congress, at its opening, of his intention to defend the Union with the whole power of the Government, and to conserve its rights with all constitutional vigor. The ardent aspirations of an uncalculating zeal have denounced as timidity these dictates of sobriety. Repulsive impetuosity has derided them, and the ungenerous impulses of political hostility have visited upon them the invectives of acrimonious controversy. But the sober sense of the public will inevitably prevail over the factitious stimulants of faction and discord, and ultimately will be recognized and acknowledged the prescient which palliates the shock of disunion by the preservation of peace, which preserves from desolation by barricading the paths of blood, and woos the occasion for conciliation, compromise and adjustment by the counsels of moderation and peace.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a number of petitions for the preservation of the Union.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Reps.,) presented petitions against compromise.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented petitions of citizens of New-Jersey for Union, asking amendments to the Constitution to prevent the secession of any States except South Carolina, which shall be allowed to go as often as she chooses.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania for the repeal of all laws for the carrying of the mails on Sunday; also, one for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden Resolutions, and others in favor of the Border State Resolutions.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the Army bill, and take up the Crittenden resolutions. He said he did so because a certain Convention had met in this Capital at the call of Virginia, and it was evident were not to agree to anything. He believed there were certain Republicans in the Convention who tried to prevent any agreement. He believed that certain States had sent Commissioners to the Convention to prevent anything being done, and instead of trying to save the country from ruin, were absolutely engaged in preventing the Convention doing anything. He had letters read from the Detroit *Free Press*, which had been written by the Senators from Michigan to the Governor of the State. Mr. POWELL said it was evident that certain gentlemen went to the Convention especially to prevent compromises. He thought they had better not wait for the Convention, but had better proceed to the consideration of the measures of his colleague rather than vote money for the support of an army to be used to make war.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said he would answer the Senator another day. The people of the country are opposed to all compromises. They were ready to stand by the Constitution as it is, and to stand by it in blood if necessary.

The question was disagreed to—Yeas 16, Nays 27.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill. The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, recommending concurrence with the House amendment striking out the duty on tea and coffee. The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The Army bill was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no officer of the Army, except the Lieutenant-General, shall receive pay or emolument to exceed $5,000 per annum.

Mr. POWELL moved to include the Lieutenant-General also.

Mr. CRITTENDEN opposed the original amendment, and thought it better to leave things as they were arranged by those who were before us.

Mr. HALE said he only wished the Senator had been governed by such considerations in regard to the Constitution, and had not proposed patching it up by amendments.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said in times like these we should not vote to reduce the salary of any man who stood by the flag of the country.

Mr. POWELL'S amendment was lost:—Yeas 9, Nays 31, Messrs. Bright, Green, Hunter, Johnson, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Latham, Powell, Sebastian and Trumbull voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HALE'S amendment was disagreed to—Yeas 16, Nays 28.

After further consideration, the bill was passed.

The Vice-President announced that he had received a communication from Ex-President TYLER, President of the Convention recently held in this city, that the Convention had approved what was inclosed, and asked Congress to submit the same to the Legislatures of the States.

The Clerk read the proposition agreed upon by the Convention, which is a modified plan of what was offered by Mr. GUTHRIE in the Convention.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that it be printed and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report to-morrow at one o'clock. Agreed to, with a special vote on the portion in regard to instructions, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fitch, Foster, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Green, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—21.

Mr. CLINGMAN said, though he was utterly opposed to the proposition, still he was willing to give it the direction its friends wished, and so voted Aye.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) changed his vote. He said he thought it unnecessary to waste time, but he yielded to the judgment of his political associates.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved an Executive session; but the Ayes and Noes being called on the motion, he moved, according to rule of the Senate, that the galleries be cleared.

The President directed the galleries to be cleared, which was done.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Select Committee on the Abstracted Bonds be, and are hereby invested with full power to examine witnesses as to whether WM. H. RUSSELL, or any person for him, has directly or indirectly paid money to any officer of the United States, or any other person, to assist him in obtaining contracts or allowances from the Government, or assisting him in the transaction of business with the same.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) suggested an amendment, that any person charged shall be so notified and have a right to examine witnesses. The proceedings should not be inquisitorial.

Mr. MORRIS said there had been no inquisition, and he would have no objection to the amendment if time could be allowed for such a course as that suggested.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee, reported that the Senate had receded from the clause in the Tariff bill, imposing a tax on tea and coffee.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

The first joint resolution voted on was the substitute of Messrs. BURCH and STOUT, recommending to the several States of the Union that they, through their respective Legislatures, request Congress to call a Convention of all the States, in accordance with the fifth article of the Constitution, for the purpose of amending the Constitution in such manner and with regard to such subjects as will more adequately respond to the wants, and afford more sufficient guarantees to the diversified and growing interests of the Government, and of the people composing the same.

While the roll was being called, Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he would vote for the proposition if it had come from a Slave State.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) believing that the Convention would result in the Abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, he voted "Aye."

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Am.,) voted "Aye" for an entirely different reason, believing that the Convention would result in healing the wounds of the nation.

Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia, (Dem.,) voted "No," believing that the pending proposition would retard a vote on the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that if there was no better plan to adjust the difficulties, he would vote for a National Convention.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed himself in favor of a Convention fresh from the people.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was opposed to ultra fanatical Abolitionism, and believing the Crittenden proposition was sufficient for the purposes of peace, voted "No."

The substitute was rejected—74 against 109.

Very much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and it was objected that strangers on the floor tended to increase the disorder.

The Speaker made repeated efforts to restore quiet.

The first proposition of the Committee was announced with the pending amendments. It was a joint resolution declaratory of the duty to recognize all Constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of the States as will secure these objects, &c.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the pending proposition, together with the pending amendments—viz., the Crittenden and Kellogg amendments—on the table.

Decided in the negative.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Beale, Buffington, Carey, Eliot, Farnsworth, Grow, Kilgore, Potter, Sedgwick, Somes, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Windham—14.

NAYS—175.

The question was announced to be on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Dem.,) as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE 13. That in all the territory now held by the United States situate north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, involuntary servitude except in the punishment for crime is prohibited while such Territory shall remain under a Territorial Government. That in all the Territory now held south of said line, neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature shall hinder or prevent the emigration to said Territory of persons held to service from any State of this Union when that relation exists by virtue of any law or usage of such State, while it shall remain in a Territorial condition; and when any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without the relation of persons held to service and labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 14. That nothing in the Constitution of the United States, or any amendment thereto, shall be so construed as to authorize any Department of the Government to, in any manner, interfere with the relation of persons held to service in any State where that relation exists, nor in any manner to establish or sustain that relation in any State where it is prohibited by the laws or Constitution of such State. And that this article shall not be altered or amended without the consent of every State in the Union.

ART. 15. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be taken and construed to authorize and empower Congress to pass laws necessary to secure the return of persons held to service or labor under the laws of any State, who may have escaped therefrom, to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

ART. 16. The migration or importation of persons held to service or involuntary servitude into any State, Territory, or place within the United States, from any place or country beyond the limits of the United States, or Territories thereof, is forever prohibited.

The Speaker said, in response to numbers of questions, that, if Mr. KELLOGG'S proposition was agreed to, it would supersede a vote on the Crittenden proposition, to which it was a substitute.

Mr. KELLOGG informally sought to withdraw his for the present.

Numerous points of order were raised in this connection.

Mr. KELLOGG'S proposition was rejected—33 against 158.

Several gentlemen explained as a reason why they voted against it, they wanted an opportunity to vote on Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition as offered by Mr. CLEMENS.

The House proceeded to vote on the latter, and it was rejected—80 against 113.

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Davis of Indiana, De Jarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jenkins, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Rust, Sickles, Simms, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stout, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Clark B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Conway, Corwin, Covode, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Hindman, Hoard, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Marston, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Potter, Quarles, J. H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Simons, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stout, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallindigham, Vance, Varree, Waldron, Walton, Webster, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS—Alley, Ashley, Avery, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Branch, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnett, Carey, Case, Conway, Craig of North Carolina, Davis, De Jarnette, Duell, Edmundson, Eliott, Fenton, Garnett, Gooch, Hickman, Hindman, Hughes, Hutchins, Jenkins, Leach of Michigan, Leake, Lovejoy, Martin of Virginia, Potter, Pryor, E. R. Reynolds, Ruffin, Rust, Sedwick, Smith of Virginia, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Maryland, Tappan, Thomas, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wells, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson.

They are as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and Constitutional remedies, and additional and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States, to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrender of fugitives from service or labor, are in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood that should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of the Union.

Resolved, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be revised, with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with or tend to embarrass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, for the delivery up of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of Constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic; and the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively.

Resolved, That we recognize Slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States, by the usages of the laws of those States, and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or Slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting element in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of this Government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and, finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Resolved, That the faithful observance on the part of all the States, of all their Constitutional obligations to each other, and to the Federal Government, is essential to the peace of the country.

Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, so to amend the same as to secure, without legislation by Congress, to citizens of other States traveling therein, the same protection as citizens of such States enjoy; and also protect the citizens of other States, traveling or sojourning therein, against the popular violence or illegal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law, for imputed crimes.

Resolved That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt whatever in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures.

Resolved, That as there are no propositions from any quarter to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves, or to interfere with the inter-State slave-trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take any action on those subjects.

The House then took up the joint resolution reported by the Committee, which is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

ART. 12. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in Section second of the first Article of the Constitution, as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Mr. CORWIN moved to strike out Article 12, and insert in its stead as follows:

"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institution thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived, 67 against 122.

The joint resolution, as amended at the instance of Mr. CORWIN, was rejected, 120 against 71—it did not receive the necessary two thirds vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrian Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligney, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Campbell, B. F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, De Jarnette, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Indiana, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Humphrey, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernard, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Conway, Covode, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg of Michigan, Kilgore, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Morse, Perry, Pettit, Potter, E. R. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Skinner, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Wilson, Woodruff.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN moved to adjourn till Friday. Not carried.

Much confusion ensued throughout the proceedings.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the Republicans were filibustering to defeat the passage of the Appropriation bills.

A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN made an unsuccessful appeal to proceed to the consideration of the Appropriation bills, stating that those for the Army, Post-office, and for payment of the Civil and Indian Department expenses are yet to be acted upon.

The House at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE NEWS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The news of the result of the deliberations of the Peace Convention at Washington creates much excitement here. Dispatches have been received from ERASTUS CORNING and THURLOW WEED, announcing the result, and saying that a general feeling of joy and satisfaction exists in Washington.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Everybody is on the *qui vive* for the election to-morrow. The Union Club is holding a meeting to-night, and their Hall is crowded. Considerable excitement prevails, but there are no indications of a row. The compromise sentiment is running strongly.

VISIT OF JEFF. DAVIS TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

A gentleman who arrived here by the steamer *Columbia*, and who professed to be well informed on the subject, states that shortly after the arrival of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS at Charleston, it was quietly arranged for him to pay a visit to Fort Sumter, which was accomplished privately. The interview is represented to have been an earnest and prolonged one, but all not immediately in the secret were left wholly to conjecture as to what took place between him and Major ANDERSON. It has, however, been knowingly given out at Charleston that there will be *no fight at Fort Sumter*—great stress evidently being placed upon the fact that these two old acquaintances in the Army cannot be brought into bloody conflict with each other. On the other hand, it is believed that if the alleged visit had elicited any particular comfort for the great leader of the secession movement, such good news would not have been kept for private consumption merely.

SOUTHERN TRADE ACTIVE.

IMPROVING THE OPPORTUNITY—HOW SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE RECEIVED.

Southern merchants are making good use of the brief time allowed them for the introduction of goods "free of duty," which, under the ordinance of the "Confederate States," expires during the current week. There is fully the usual number of Southern purchasers in town, as compared with previous years, at the corresponding season, and all with the view of replenishing their exhausted stocks of merchandise. In Warren, Murray and Chambers streets, as well as other business localities, unusual activity was yesterday noticed in the shipment of goods; carts were observed with full loads of boxes of dry-goods and other merchandise, on their way to the various Southern steamers, which are loading for Norfolk, Savannah and Charleston.

Upon inquiry among merchants, it appears that, while there are many wishing to purchase on the "usual terms," comparatively few obtain credit, and these are old customers who have always promptly met their obligations. Those who have shown a disposition to lay in heavily, "upon time," have found it difficult to negotiate in the present "unsatisfactory state of the country;" while substantial merchants who have

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 27.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	93	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	89⅜	
1,000	Treas.12 ₰c.Nts.	103¼	
$60	Ohio St. 5s, '60.	97	
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74⅜	
19,000	do.....	74⅜	
3,000	Virginia St. 6s..	76⅜	
18,000	Missouri St. 6s..	67	
3,000	do.....	67¼	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101⅛	
1,000	N. Y. Cen.bs.'76.	100⅜	
1,000	do.....	100¼	
10,000	E. R 3d M. bs. '83	91	
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	106⅛	
5,000	Hud.River 3 M.bs	87	
1,000	Harlem 1st M. bs	99	
2,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st M.		
	S. F. Conv. Bds.	99⅛	
5,000	do.....	99⅜	
1,000	do.....	100	
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bs..	75⅛	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96⅛	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1 M..	40	
4,000	H. & St. Jo. Rs.	49	
5,000	Cl. & T. S. F. B..	75	
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. cent. Bonds...	93⅛	
10	Bank of America..	104	
5	Metropolitan Bank.	105	
5	Continental Bank..	81	
5	Park Bank.....	106	
200	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	7	
105	Pac. Mail SS. Co...	86	
150	do.....	b60	87
25	do.....		86⅜
265	N. Y. Cen. R.....		78⅜
100	do.....	b30	79⅛
650	do.....		79½
50	do.....	s30	79
400	do.....	s10	79
15	do.....		79
287	Erie Railroad.....		34
5	do.....		34¼
250	do.....	s30	33⅜
50	do.....	s30	33¾
30	Del., L. & West'n R		81
25	New-Jersey R.....		133

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '74.Cp'n.	87	
10,000	Indiana St. 5s..	85	
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	
4,000	Virginia St. 6s..	77⅜	
10,000	Missouri St. 6s..	67¼	
4,000	do.....	67⅜	
10,000	do.....	67⅜	
5,000	do.....	67⅞	
20,000	Ill.Cen. R. Bds..	96⅛	
2,000	M.C.8₰c.1M.S.F. Conv't Bonds....	100	
2,000	C. & N.W.2d Mtg.	16½	
1,000	C.&N.W.S F.Bs.	70	
3,000	Hud.R.R 2d M.bs	87	
1,000	N.J.Cen. 1st M..	103¾	
5,000	Clev.&T S F.Bs.	75	
3,000	Col.B.&Q.R.8₰c. Bonds.....	93½	
40	Bank of Commerce.	90	
10	Pac. Mail St. Co...	87	
15	do.....	87¼	
10	do.....	87⅜	
112	Hud. Riv. Railr'd..	46½	
50	do.....	b30	46⅝
200	do.....	s10	46¾
100	do.....	s30	46
450	Harlem R.....		16⅝
50	Harlem R. Pref....		41⅝
500	do.....		41¾
100	do.....	s10	41
100	do.....		41
100	do.....	b30	41¼
500	do.....	s30	40⅜
787	Reading Railroad.		46
150	Mich. Cen. R.....		59⅜
100	do.....	b10	59⅝
50	do.....	b30	59⅝
150	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.		32
200	do.....		32⅜
200	do.....	s30	32⅜
5	Panama Railroad..		114¾
100	Ill. Central R. S.	s30	83
100	do.....	b30	83¼
250	do.....		82¾
50	do.....	s10	82⅜
950	do.....		82⅝
600	do.....	s30	82¼
200	do.....	s30	82
100	Cle. & Pitts. R.....		9
10	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.		94
200	Gal. & Chicago R...		73
50	do.....	b60	73¼
826	Cle. & Toledo R....		36
2200	do.....	s30	36
300	do.....	b60	36¼
300	do.....	b60	36
750	do.....		35¾
200	do.....	b10	35¾
200	do.....	s30	35⅜
100	do.....	s30	35⅝
100	do.....	s30	35⅞
100	do.....		36⅞
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		59⅜
60	do.....		59¼
50	do.....	s10	59¼
100	do.....	s30	59
50	Chi. Bur. & Quin R		72¼
50	do.....	b60	73¼
50	Mil. & Miss. R.....		12

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifested some irregularity and partial weakness on the early dealings of the day, but before 2 o'clock a firm tone was recovered, first marked in the new Government Loan and Treasury paper, which advanced ¼ ₰ cent. under a strong demand, and subsequently on the Railway Shares and State Stocks at the Second Board, during the session of which *the final action of the Peace Conference at Washington* was made public. This, from its favorable issue, imparted additional buoyancy to the market, and a large business followed at an advance of fully 1 ₰ cent. on the morning prices. The best feature in the market was the well sustained demand at advancing prices for the State Securities of the Border States of the South, whose credit has been under the extraordinary depression of 15 @20 through the political troubles, and in a good measure without just cause, so far as their loyalty to the Union and undoubted good faith to their public creditors are involved. Sales of Tennessees were made at 75 ₰ cent.; Virginias, 77½; Missouris, 67¼@68 ₰ cent. The New Federal 6 ₰ cents left off 93½ ₰ cent. bid, and sales of the fives of 1874 were made at 74 ₰ cent.

On the Railway speculatives, New-York Central led off this afternoon at 79½ ₰ cent., and soon after the printed sales at the Second Board sold at 80 ₰ cent. Erie followed at 34¾; Hudson at 46½; Harlem Preferred at 41¾, and the Westerns at a general rise of 1 ₰ cent., 37 ₰ cent. being paid for Toledo. There was also a strong request for Pacific Mail, which rose to 87½ ₰ cent. without bringing out much stock. Illinois Central Bonds sold at 96½ ₰ cent., and the Michigan Central 8 ₰ cents at par. Nearly all the Railway Mortgages were higher.

Later in the afternoon, there was increased eagerness to buy Stocks, and a further advance of ¼@1 ₰ cent. was paid on the previous sales. The highest transactions on the Street were 85⅝ for Illinois Central, which sold in the morning at 82½ ₰ cent.; 80½ for New-York Central; 38 for Toledo; 36 for Erie, and 61 for Rock Island. Of Reading, 1,000 shares sold at 48 ₰ cent.. The market left off firm, at about the following figures:

Central.....	80¾	Reading.....	48
Erie.....	35⅜	Pacific.....	87½
Illinois Central..	85⅜	Hudson.....	47
Rock Island.....	61	Harlem Preferred..	42
Michigan Central....	69¾	Missouris.....	67¾
Galena.....	74	Tennessees.....	75
Virginias.....	77½	New Loan of U. S..	94

The Federal negotiation of last Saturday has made a good demand for Money on the Street and at Bank, at 6@7 ₰ cent., and lenders are in better spirits, while good borrowers meet no difficulty in making up their wants. The Banks have been drawn upon for about $6,300,000 of the 8,000,000 awarded at 90.44 ₰ cent., leaving about $2,000,000 of the proceeds of the loan to be paid into the Sub-Treasury by Friday or Saturday night. The income of Specie from various sources, including California, deducted from the sums paid into the Government, left the Banks with about $34,500,000 in Specie this forenoon; while the same negotiation has enabled them to add about $2,500,000 to their Loans and Discounts, the line of which today is understood to be $121,600,000, against $119,236,000 on the last weekly average. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury show more activity to-day, and as nearly all the Money returns to Bank, the Specie average of the next weekly return will be on the rise again.

The Foreign Exchanges for this morning's mail by the *Africa* closed dull at 105½@106 on London for Bankers' bills, and Merchants' bills drawn against Produce from this port, as well as Southern drawn bills against Cotton, were done on easier terms than by the previous mail. The best reason for this reaction, so soon after the advance of last week, is found in the heavy clearances of Produce, $3,045,000 in value from New-York, and of 120,000 bales, equal to an Exchange of $6,000,000 from the South. While these movements keep brisk, the demand for bills from the Import trade is comparatively moderate, although we are glad to hear that the sales of Goods to the South and West this week show a decided improvement. The Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 25:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week....	$959,917	$1,518,781	$3,045,668
Previously reported..	6,491,484	10,023,186	18,375,969
Since Jan. 1.....	$7,451,401	$11,541,967	$21,421,537

The Tariff bill, which we publish at full length in another part of this paper, had not become a law by the final action of Congress, as far as we are advised to a late hour this afternoon, but there is every probability that with the Tea and Coffee tax omitted, the bill will have final action and be approved by the President. The last has been doubted in some quarters, but on no sufficient grounds, since it is on record in all the annual messages of Mr. BUCHANAN that he favors the restoration of specific duties, on all leading articles likely to come into competition with domestic industry, wherever they can be substituted for the present *ad valorems*, which as an exclusive system of levying customs, he deems objectionable. The main feature of this bill aims at this reform, and is especially protective on the great staples of Pennsylvania mining and manufacturing. In other respects the average Customs to be corrected under the bill, with the specific and mixed duties included, are not supposed to be heavier or likely to yield more revenue than the Tariff of 1846; though higher, of course, than under the existing Tariff of 1857. A further notice of the schedules of the bill will be made as soon as it becomes a law and is printed in its final or official form.

The Michigan Central Road earned the third week in February,

1861.....	$26,454 10
1860.....	$23,642 82
Increase.....	$2,810 28

The Chicago and Rock Island Road, in its third week, shows a decrease of $700, and the Southern Michigan Road reports the traffic equal to the same week last year—the difference being only a few dollars. The heavy increase of $5,000 reported for the third week on the Toledo Road we understand is likely to be succeeded by a further large business, for some weeks to come, as the Road is employed with Eastward-bound freight, delivered to it at Toledo by the Wabash Valley and Michigan Southern, to the full capacity of its freight equipment.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts.....	$1,289,446 95
Total Payments.....	486,661 14
Total Balance.....	8,441,932 88

The receipts include $53,000 for Customs.

The attention of the first mortgage Bondholders of the Detroit and Milwaukee road is specially directed to a notice of Mr. R. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee, No. 22 Pine-street, which will be found among our financial advertisements. The arrangement to fund the coupons to, and inclusive of May, 1862, is understood to afford the best, if not the only practical means, to relieve the existing financial embarrassments of the Company.

The following are the latest quotations received by mail for Exchange on New-York, by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Feb. 26..Philadelphia.....	Par @1-16
Feb. 26..Baltimore.....	⅛@ ⅞
Feb. 26..Boston.....	Par @1-16
Feb. 25..Washington, D. C.....	1⅛@ 1⅜
Feb. 24..Charleston.....	3½@ 3¾
Feb. 23..Richmond.....	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 25..Petersburgh.....	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 24..Fredericksburgh.....	5¾@ 6
Feb. 23..Chicago.....	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 24..Milwaukee.....	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 25..Cleveland.....	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 23..Cincinnati.....	½@ ¾
Feb. 22..St. Louis.....	5½@ 6
Feb. 21..Nashville.....	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 23..Louisville.....	⅜@ ⅝
Feb. 21..Memphis.....	1¼@ 1¾
Feb. 23..Detroit.....	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 23..Newberry, S. C.....	3 @ 4
Feb. 23..Montgomery.....	4 @ 5
Feb. 18..Vicksburgh.....	½@ ¾
Feb. 25..Alexandria.....	5¾@ 6
Feb. 22..Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1 @ 1½
Feb. 23..Savannah Ga.....	3 @ 3½
Feb. 23..New-Orleans.....	¼@ dis.
Feb. 23..Mobile.....	¼@ dis.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency:

New-York State Cur..	3-10	Virginia.....	5½
New-England.....	¾	N. Carolina and Ga..	6½
Philadelphia.....	2-10	S. Carolina.....	7
Baltimore.....	1	Tenn. and Mobile....	4
Interior Penn.....	2	Ill., Wis and Mo....	8
Interior Maryland....	1¾	Ohio, Ky., Ind & Can.	1

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

AN ACT

To Provide for the Payment of Outstanding Treasury Notes, to Authorize a Loan, to Regulate and fix the Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $10,000,000, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigences of the public service may require, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law, and the balance of treasury notes now outstanding, and no other purposes, in addition to the money received, or which may be received, into the treasury from other sources. *Provided*, That no stipulation or contract shall be made to prevent the United States from reimbursing any sum borrowed under the authority of this act at any time after the expiration of ten years from the 1st day of July next, by the United States, giving three months' notice, to be published in some newspaper published at the seat of Government, of their readiness to do so; and no contract shall be made to prevent the redemption of the same at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the said 1st day of July next, without notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent, per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than $1,000: *And provided, also*, That whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act; and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That before awarding any of said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as the exigencies of the public service require, cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for so much of said loan as is required, will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by installments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock; and the said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans: *Provided*, That no stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value: *And provided, further*, That no part of the loan hereby authorized shall be applied to the service of the present fiscal year.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April, anno Domini, 1861, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise, herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First, On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process; and on sirup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process, and not refined, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, 2 cents per pound; on sugars, after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 4 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses 2 cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First, on brandy, for first-proof, $1 per gallon; on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first proof, 40 cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials, for first-proof, 40 cents per gallon; on cordials and liquors of all kinds, 50 cents per gallon; on arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per gallon; on bay rum, 25 cents per gallon: *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy spirits, and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first-proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first-proof: *Provided*, That all imitations of brandy or spirits, or of any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to represent. *Provided, further*, That brandies, or other spirituous liquors may be imported in bottles, when the package shall contain not less than one dozen, and all bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate established by this Act, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors, subject to duty as hereinbefore mentioned: on ale, porter and beer, in bottles, 25 cents per gallon, otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, 33⅓ per centum ad valorem. Second, On cigars of all kinds, valued at $5 or under per thousand, 20 cents per pound; over $5 and not over $10, 40 cents per pound; and over $10, 60 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 10 per centum *ad valorem*; on snuff, 10 cents per pound; on unmanufactured tobacco in leaf, 25 per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First—On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds, not less than one-half an inch, or more than four inches in diameter; and squares, not less than one-half an inch, or more than four inches square, $15 per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: *And provided, further*, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 per centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, $12 per ton; on boiler-plate iron, $20 per ton: on iron wire, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire gauge, 75 cents per one hundred pounds, and 15 per centum ad valorem; over number sixteen and not over number twenty-five wire gauge, $1 50 per one hundred pounds, and in addition 15 per centum ad valorem; over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, $2 per one hundred pounds, and in addition 15 per centum ad valorem; on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton. Second—On iron in pigs, $6 per ton; on vessels of cast-iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad-irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove-plates, 1 cent per pound; on cast-iron steam, gas, and water pipe, 50 cents per one hundred pounds; on cast-iron butts and hinges, 2 cents per pound; on hollow-ware, glazed or tinned, 2¾ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Third—On old scrap iron, $6 per ton: *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured. Fourth—On band and hoop iron, slit rods, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton; on cut nails and spikes, 1 cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, $1 25 per one hundred pounds; on anchors, or parts, thereof, and anvils, $1 50 per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes rivets and bolts, 2 cents per pound; on bed screws and wrought hinges, 1½ cent per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods one-half of one inch in diameter or over, 1½ cents per pound; under one-half of one inch in diameter, and not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, 2 cents per pound; under one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound; under number nine wire gauge, 25 per centum ad valorem; on blacksmith's hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound; on horse-shoe nails 3½ cents per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues, of wrought iron, 2 cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs, and on wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, $25 per ton; on cut tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2 cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 3 cents per pound. Fifth—On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, 2 cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, $20 per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, $25 per ton; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, $30 per ton; on tin plates galvanized iron, or iron-coated with zinc, 2 cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or parts thereof, and steam-engines, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty five pounds or more, 1½ cents per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, 5 cents per pound; two inches and less than two inches in length, 8 cents per pound; on screws washed or plated, and all other screws of iron or any other metal, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Sixth—On all steel in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound, or less, 1½ cents per pound; valued at above 7 cents per pound, and not above 11 cents per pound, two cents per pound; steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, $2 per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen wire gauge, $2 50 per hundred pounds, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem: on cross-cut saws, eight cents per lineal foot; on mill pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, 12½ cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, 20 cents per lineal foot; on skates costing 20 cents, or less, per pair, 6 cents per pair; on those costing over 20 cents per pair, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured. Seventh—On bituminous coal, $1 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, 50 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, 25 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On lead, in pigs and bars, 1 cent per pound; on old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, 1½ cents per pound; on pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound. Second—On copper, in pigs, bars or ingots, 2 cents per pound; on copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 1⅜ cents per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets 48 inches long and 14 inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces the square foot, 2 cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem; on zinc, spelter or teutenegue, unmanufactured, in blocks or pigs, $1 per 100 pounds; on zinc, spelter or teutenegue, in sheets, 1½ cents per pound.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On white lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, red lead and litharge, 1½ cent per pound; on chromate of lead, or acetate of lead and nitrate of lead, chromate and bichromate of potash, 3 cents per pound; on hyeriodate and prussiate of potash, and chromic acid, and salts of iodine, and resublimed iodine, 15 per centum ad valorem; on whiting, 25 cents per 100 pounds; on Paris white pipe clay, and oshres or ochrey earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry, 35 cents per 100 pounds; when ground in oil, $1 35 per 100 pounds; on umber, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on putty, 1 cent per pound; on linseed, flaxseed, hempseed and rapeseed oil, 20 cents per gallon; on kerosine oil, and all other coal oils, 10 cents per gallon; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, 25 cents per 100 pounds; on bleaching powders, 15 cents per 100 pounds; on refined camphor, 6 cents per pound; on refined borax, 3 cents per pound; on tallow, 1 cent per pound; on tallow candles, 2 cents per pound; on spermaceti or wax candles and tapers, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, 8 cents per pound; on stearine candles, and all other candles and tapers, 4 cents per pound; on spirits of turpentine, 10 cents per gallon; on opium, $1 per pound; on morphine, and its salts, $1 per ounce; on liquorice paste or juice, 3 cents per pound.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First, On salt 4 cents per bushel of 56 pounds: *Provided*, That salt imported in bags, or not in bulk, shall pay a duty of 6 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; on bristles, 4 cents per pound; on honey, ten cents per gallon; on vinegar, 6 cents per gallon; on mackerel, $2 per barrel; on herrings, pickled or salted, $1 per barrel; on pickled salmon, $3 per barrel; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, $1 50 per barrel; on all other foreign caught fish imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per 100 pounds. Second, On beef and pork, 1 cent per pound; on hams and bacon, 2 cents per pound; on cheese, 4 cents per pound; on lard, 2 cents per pound; on butter, 4 cents per pound; on lard, 2 cents per pound; on rye and barley, 15 cents per bushel; on Indian corn or maize, 10 cents per bushel; on oats, 10 cents per bushel; on potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; on cleaned rice, 1 cent per pound; on uncleaned rice or paddy, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on sago and sago flour, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on flaxseed or linseed, 16 cents per bushel of 52 pounds; on hemp and rapeseed, 10 cents per bushel of 52 pounds; on raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On cassia, 4 cents per pound; on cassia buds, 8 cents per pound; on cloves, four cents per pound; on pepper, two cents per pound; on Cayenne pepper, 3 cents per pound; on ginger, 3 cents per pound; on nutmegs, 15 cents per pound; on mace and nutmegs, 15 cents per pound; on prunes, 2 cents per pound; on plums, 1 cent per pound; on dates, ½ of one cent per pound; on currants, 2 cents per pound; on figs, 3 cents per pound; on sultana, muscatel, and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, 2 cents per pound; on all other raisins, 1 cent per pound; on almonds, 2 cents per pound; on shelled almonds, 4 cents per pound; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dyeing, one cent per pound.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On all wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States shall be less than 18 cents per pound, five per centum ad valorem; exceeding 18 cents per pound, and not exceeding 24 cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 9 cents per pound; exceeding 24 cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 9 cents per pound: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to 18 cents per pound, or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of 9 cents per pound, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding 24 cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of 9 cents per pound: *Provided, further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than 10 per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *Provided, also*, That sheep skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson Axminister patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at $1 25 or under per square yard, 40 cents per square yard; valued at over $1 25 per square yard, provided that no carpet or rugs of the above description shall pay a duty of less than 25 per centum ad valorem, 50 cents per square yard; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, 30 cents per square yard; on all treble-ingrain and worsted-chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, 25 cents per square yard; on hemp or jute carpeting, 4 cents per square yard; on druggets, bookings, and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 20 cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting of wool flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character: on all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem. Second—on woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, 25 per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 30 cents per square yard, and on all flannels colored, or printed, or plaided, and flannels composed in part of cotton or silk, 30 per centum ad valorem; on hats of wool, 20 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued at 50 cents and not over $1 per pound, 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued at over $1 per pound, 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarns, or yarns for carpets, valued under 50 cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, 25 per centum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, 30 per centum ad valorem; on clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly of in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 28 cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of 6 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem; on all valued above 28 cents per pound, but not exceeding 40 cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of 6 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on all valued above 40 cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; on woolen shawls, or shawls of which wool shall be the chief component material, a duty of 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem. Third—On all delaines. Cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, 25 per centum ad valorem; on bunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Fourth. On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per square yard, 20 per centum ad valorem: valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per square yard, one cent per square yard; on finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 2 cents per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding 140 threads, and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 cents per square yard; on like goods exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 4 cents per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of one half of 1 cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored, or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates of duty provided in the foregoing schedules: *Provided*, That upon all plain woven cotton goods not

GENERAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 15 bbls. ashes; 4,074 bbls. Flour; 695 bushels Wheat; 15,006 bushels Corn; 650 bushels Oats; 1,476 packages Provisions, and 1,002 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, owing in part to the extreme firmness of holders. Sales have been confined to small lots of Rio and Maracaibo at previous figures. We quote: Java, 16½c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14½c.; Rio at 10½c.@13¾c.; Jamaica at 12¾c.@13c., and St. Domingo at 13¾c., the latter cash. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, part *in transitu*. We now quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb, and other grades at proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, at drooping prices, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales 10,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 30@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 30@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 40@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet, at $1 50@ $1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. The inquiry has been mainly from shippers. Sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels, including prime White Canada, at $1 51; White Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western, at $1 33@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 24; Northwestern Club, at $1 22; No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 21; Red Jersey, at $1 32; and White California, at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and lower, yet not active. Sales 48,500 bushels at 66s.@68½c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 60c.@63c. for new do. do., from Rail road depôt and delivered; 68c. for Yellow Southern, and 75c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at 65c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair demand and is firm. Sales 18,000 bush. at 80c. for Lake Shore, delivered; and 74½c.@80c. for Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 35c.@35½c.; Western at 35c.@35½c., and State at 36c.@36½c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Light sales of Pork were made today, amounting to 450 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Hogs are in demand at 6¼c.@7¾c. for Dressed, and 6c. for Live, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are more inquired for, at 8¾c. @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at former prices. Lard is in fair demand and steady; sales have been made of 425 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c @10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good request Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $10@10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ trc. Beef Hams $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 10c.@ 14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The market is essentially unchanged. Sales have been made of 800 bbls. at 18c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are quiet, yet steady For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12¾d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 9-16d.@¾d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @13d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. ₱ tierce, and 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Tallow, 40s.; Spermaceti, 42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 45s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 370 tons, 14,000 bushels Wheat to Bristol, England, at 11¾d. in shippers' bags; a British bark, 16,000 Corn, to Dublin, 12½d. in shipper's bags; a brig, same voyage, Corn, 13¼d. in ship's bags; a Swedish bark, 18,000 Grain, to Cork and a market, 14d. ₱ 60 lbs., in bulk; a Prussian bark, 16,000 Corn, to Cork and a market, (a re-charter,) 14½d. in bulk; a British bark, 464 tons, to a safe port on the east coast of Ireland, Corn, 13¾d. in bulk and bags; a British brig to Galway, 12,000 Wheat and Corn, 14¾d. for the former, and 13d. for the latter, in ship's bags; a barque, 454 tons, to Gibraltar and Malta, and back from Sicily to New-York, $4,800; one, 490 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; one, 360 tons, to Sagua, and back, Sugar, 38c.; a brig, 200 ons, to Havana and one other port on the north side Cuba, and back to New-York, Molasses, $3 25 on and under deck; a bark, 308 tons, and a schooner, 250 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses, $3; three brigs, 290, 250 and 227 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar, 37c., Melado 34c., Molasses $3 50, and Wood, on deck, $10; a bark, 274 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a brig, 180 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 40c., Molasses $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; a schooner, 167 tons, to Cuba and back, $1,150; one, 167 tons, to St. Kitts, $800; one, 170 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., Ice, $700; one, 100 tons, to Demerara, 60c. ₱ bbl.; one, 120 tons, to the Spanish Main and back, $900; a brig, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to the Windward, $11; a bark, from North side Cuba to Europe, and a schooner, 166 tons, from Machias to North side Cuba and back to New-York, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 25, 59, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47, 11, 61, 2. Motion Calendar—Nos. 55, 18, 19, 23, 24, 59

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 355, 861, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 138, 29, 152, 167, 179, 180, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CASE—CONTINUATION OF CONTESTANTS' TESTIMONY.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—Mathias Clark sworn for contestants

Q. Please state your residence and occupation. A. I reside at No. 525 Greenwich street; my profession, dry-goods merchant; am President of People's Fire Insurance Company in this City, Nos. 393 Canal-street and 66 Wall-street.

Q. Did you know Jane Augusta Bennett, otherwise called Jane A. Blankman, in her lifetime? A. Yes, Sir, in my capacity as President of the People's Fire Insurance Company, in paying dividends.

Q. For about how long prior to her death did you thus know her? A. About two years.

Q.—Was she a stockholder in the Insurance Company of which you are President? and if so for about how long? A.—She was for about two years.

Q —Did you during that time pay her dividends? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About how many? A.—I remember paying her two personally.

Q.—Did she give you receipts for the dividends paid to her by your Company in her life time? A.—Yes, Sir, in the usual way, by signing on the dividend book.

Q.—State whether yourself or your Company paid her in checks payable to her order? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether those checks were received back by the Company in the course of business, with her indorsement upon them? A.—I never looked particularly at the checks.

Q.—Have you seen her write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with her handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at the alleged will now shown you, and state whether the signature "Jane A. Blankman," (or what purports to be the signature Jane A. Blankmann) is in her handwriting? A.—It differs in some respects from the signatures we have; she has never signed "Jane" in any of her signatures to the Company; it has always been "J."; the capitals are the next things that I notice that are different; the "J," the "A," and the "B," seem to be differently formed than those we have; the "A" is quite different; "Augusta" was always written in full; the "J" is also deformed at the bottom; the name "Blankmann we never had. As far as I have seen the signature, it doesn't seem to be the same handwriting; her signature is very uniform.

Q.—Judging from the knowledge of the handwriting, acquired in the way you have stated, from having seen her write, state whether, in your opinion, the signature Jane A. Blankman, on the alleged will, is in her handwriting? A.—It is not her handwriting, from appearances; it differs materially from all her handwriting.

Q.—State whether the stock owned by her was transferred at any time, and if so, when and to what name?

Objected to as irrelevant.

It is admitted that J. A. Bennett is the Jane A. Blankman whose will is now offered for probate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—How often have you seen Mrs. Blankman write? A.—Twice.

Q.—On each of those occasions did she not write simply as follows: "J. Augusta Bennett?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she spell the word "Bennett" with two t's or one? A.—Two.

Q.—When did you first see this will shown you today? A.—Yesterday.

Q.—Who showed it to you yesterday? A.—A gentleman; I don't know his name.

Q.—Is he present here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen him here to-day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In this room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sitting by Mr. Clinton?

Admitted to be Mr. Wood.

Q.—Did you compare the signature on the will with any paper or writing of Mrs. Blankman? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you done so since? A.—I have examined all her signatures in our office, some half-a dozen.

Q.—Did you compare those signatures with any paper? A.—The gentleman had a lithograph—I suppose it was; I think it was of the signature of Jane A. Blankman; I think it was on the paper; the one that he showed me, the will.

Q.—Did you compare the signatures in your office with the one shown you by that gentleman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that done to discover the differences between the signatures and to be able to state them? A.—That in connection with seeing the will.

Q.—What is the difference between the "J." on this will (in the name of Mrs. Blankman) and the "J." on the receipt in your office? A.—The shake of the "J." seems to be tremulous, the bottom extended, seemed to have been finished, and then retouched and made over, while the "J." at the office is smooth.

Q.—While testifying on this examination, have you, while inspecting the signature to the will, looked at it through a double eye-glass, held at some distance from your eye? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that a magnifying-glass? A.—I should say not; an ordinary eye-glass is stronger when double; I am not very near sighted; first I have ever used.

Redirect examination by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—To what glass did you refer in your answer on the cross-examination to the last question but one asked you? A.—It is an ordinary eye-glass, carried by me and used in the place of spectacles.

Chas. H. Richardson, sworn for contestants.—Q.—Be kind enough to state your residence and occupation. A.—Residence is No. 62 East Twenty-seventh-street; business, straw-goods.

Q.—About how long have you resided in this City? A.—About eight years.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long, as near as you can recollect? A.—About fifteen years.

Q.—Are you related to him, and if so what is the relationship? A.—He is a cousin of mine.

Q.—Have you corresponded with him by letter? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you received letters from him? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—I have.

Q.—During what period of time, as near as you can now recollect, have you seen him write and received letters from him? A.—I have seen him write during the last two years, I think; it has probably been five years since I have received a letter from him.

Q.—Look at the alleged will of "Jane A. Blankman" now shown you, and say whether the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," in your opinion, are in the handwriting of said A. T. Maillard? A.—From my acquaintance with his handwriting I should think they were not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—How often have you seen Mr. Maillard write? A.—Several times.

Q.—His name merely? A.—I have seen him write letters.

Q.—What differences do you perceive between the name of A. T. Maillard on that will and the general character of his hand-writing? A.—It looks larger. I think he wrote a freer hand than this. I don't recollect of his ever making a "W" in that shape (in New-York.)

Q.—Do you observe any other difference in that signature or address from the general characteristics of Mr. Maillard's hand-writing? A.—The M seems to be stroked; a great deal of pains taken which I never noticed in his hand-writing. I think those are all the differences.

Q.—When did you first see this will? A.—About two weeks ago.

Q.—Were you shown a *fac simile* or lithograph of the will, or any signature to it? A.—I was shown the will.

Re-direct.—Q.—In what way is the "M" in the word "Maillard" in the will stroked? A.—It seems to be carefully made; not in Mr. Maillard's usually free hand.

Wm. Wirme, (sworn for contestants)—Q.—Be kind enough to state your residence and occupation? A.—Merchant in the City of New-York; my residence is at Astoria, Queens County.

Q.—Are you a member of the firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co.? A.—I am not now.

Q.—Were you formerly? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you know A. T. Maillard in his life-time? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Was he at any time in the employ of Tracy, Irwin & Co. while you were a member of that firm? A.—I was not a member at that time.

Q.—Was he in the employ of that firm at any time while you made it your head-quarters at their place of business? A.—I was one of the principal salesmen of the house while he was engaged by the house.

Q.—State, as near as you can, the time during which he was in the employ of that firm. A.—I think it was during the years of 1850, 1851 and 1852.

Q.—During the lifetime of said Maillard did you ever see him write? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown you, and state whether in your opinion the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," are in the handwriting of the said A. T. Maillard? A.—It is so long since I have seen it, that in looking at the signature alone I wouldn't undertake to say that it was his handwriting, but in comparing it recently with his writing and in connection with this direction of "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," I should look upon it with very great distrust: that is providing always that this Park-place and Broadway, New-York, is said to have been written by Mr. Maillard; as to that portion I have no doubt at all, not a shadow of doubt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—When did you make the comparison mentioned in your direct examination? A.—In the course of two or three weeks since.

Q.—Where was it made? A.—It was made part of it in the Surrogate's Office—principally in the Surrogate's Office.

Q.—When did Mr. Maillard write that with which you compared the signature on this will? A.—A portion of it—the dates I cannot give exactly—was during his connection with the Express Company, and another while he was with Freeland, Squires & Co.; and I may say, also, that I have compared them in my own mind to-day, as he used to do, with his initials when he was shipping goods, while he was with Tracy, Irwin & Co., and while seeing a difference now between that writing and this, I should say, also, that unless the subject had been brought up in my mind in this form and in connection with the place of residence, "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," I should not, perhaps, have questioned this signature.

Examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Who furnished you with the writings with which the comparison was made? A.—Mr. Wood.

Redirect by Mr. Clinton—Q.—How long ago, for the last time, did you see him write? A.—Not within six years at all events.

Q.—Have you seen him write, to your own recollection, since he left "Tracy, Irwin & Co."? A.—I have not.

Wm. H. Gardiner examined for contestants, examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Please state your business. A.—Book-keeper.

Q.—For whom? A.—Joseph Lee, No. 62 Walker-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Merchant tailor.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long? A.—About two years.

Q.—During that time was he one of Mr. Lee's customers? A.—He was.

Q.—During the whole of that time? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—During that time did you receive notes or letters from him in the way of business? A.—I did.

Q.—State whether in that way you became acquainted with his handwriting? A.—It was that way I became acquainted with it.

Q.—Look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown you, and say whether, in your opinion, "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," in said will are in the handwriting of said A. T. Maillard? A.—I should say not.

Examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—How many letters did you receive from Maillard? A.—That is more than I can say.

Q.—About how many? A.—Well, I couldn't say that.

Q.—Twenty? A.—I couldn't say about how many. I should say, in connection with that, however, that these notes or letters were orders for sending home clothes, and also a note on demand.

Q.—When was the last letter written to you by Mr. Maillard? A.—I can't say; the nearest I could say as to the letters, as we frequently tear them up, I should say about 1½ years ago.

Q.—About what was the date of the note on demand? A.—July, 1859.

Q.—Where is it? A.—I could not say; I have an order dated Nov. 13, 1858, with me.

Q.—Let me see it? (Produced.)

Marked by Surrogate, exhibit No. 1 Feb. 27, 1861.

Mr. Brady offers it in evidence.

Offer allowed; read in evidence.

Q.—What is the difference between the writing of Maillard and that on the will, to which your attention has been called, without looking at the will or any other paper? A.—The handwriting of Mr. Maillard was uniform and easy in its character, while that on the alleged will appears to be studied. I also noticed the difference in the words New-York; the "n" in the will is entirely different from his usual method of writing it.

Q.—State any other difference, if there be any, from recollection alone? A.—His handwriting leans more to the right than that in the will.

Q.—Any other? A.—I could not state any other without a comparison with the will.

Q.—Before you were sworn as a witness on these proceedings, did you compare the name of Maillard on the will with any writing or writings of his? A.—I did.

Q.—At whose request? A.—Mr. Clinton's.

Q.—For what purpose did you make that comparison? A.—To note the difference between the two handwritings.

Adjourned to March 1, at 11 A. M.

Counterfeiting Cents.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Samuel H. Black was put on trial yesterday morning under an indictment for counterfeiting copper cents. A policeman named James S. Wood testified that a complaint had been made to him of the passage upon him of a quantity of bad cents, in consequence of which he went to Black's place and asked him if he made such things as these, and he said yes, and sold them at $5 for 600.

The alleged cents were shown. They are about the size of the old copper cent, having on the one side the head of Liberty which was on the old cent, and underneath it the date 1861, and around it the inscription, "Sam'l H. Black, electrotyper," and on the other side the inscription, "Medals, cards, &c., to order," and the the wreath similar to the wreath on the old cent, within which were the words, "142 Elm-st., N. Y." The medals are not milled at all, but are rimmed like the old cents. They are made of type metal, covered with copper by the electrotype process, and weigh almost as much as the old cents, the proportion being about 45 to 43. None of the old copper cents have been coined since 1855.

Wood further testified that he told Black he was in the grocery business, and asked if the rate mentioned was the lowest he would take, and he said it was; that when he took them in trade he got full value for them—one hundred cents to the dollar; that he passed them—one hundred cents to the dollar; that he passed them for full vallue to the grocers all round, and thereupon witness called again that afternoon and got three hundred, for which he paid $2 50.

The prosecution offered to prove that shopkeepers in the City had taken these pieces as if they were good cents, but the Court excluded the evidence.

The defence called no witnesses. The case was summed up by Mr. Ashmead for the accused, and Mr. Henry for the prosecution.

Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury that it was for them to say whether these pieces were made in the resemblance and similitude of the coin of the United States, and whether such resemblance and similitude was such as was calculated to deceive a party using ordinary caution, and in the ordinary way of doing business; that if they were satisfied on that point, and that the accused had either made or passed these pieces with intent to defraud, they must find him guilty.

The jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

APPLICATION IN THE JEFFERDS CASE.

The extra term of this Court, called by the Governor, was opened yesterday in the General Sessions Room, by Judge LEONARD. A Grand Jury was impanneled, and Mr. Oliver S. Strong designated as the foreman.

Judge LEONARD delivered a brief charge, simply defining the jurisdiction of the jury, and calling their attention to the particular statutes which the law makes it his duty to notice. The Petty Jurors were then discharged till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hall, of counsel for Jefferds, charged with the Mathews murder, asked if the District-Attorney would set down a definite day on which the prisoner would be tried. The District-Attorney said he would give the counsel due notice before bringing the case on. The Court remarked that it could not compel the prosecuting officer to bring on a case at any given day. Whenever it was brought on the Court would be ready to hear it. The Court then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to meet in the present room, (that occupied by the Court of General Sessions.)

Court of General Sessions.

After the adjournment of the Oyer and Terminer, Recorder HOFFMAN came upon the bench and opened his Court.

SENTENCE OF A GERMAN FOR ARSON.

The first case called was that of George Richter, a young German, indicted for arson in the first degree. As there was no defence possible against the charge, he had pleaded guilty; but the Court in mercy to one so young, and whose previous record was good, advised and received a less plea,—that of an attempt in the second degree. He was sent to the State Prison for four years and eight months. The prisoner wept bitterly at his fate.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT AND CAGED.

Charles Wilson, indicted for burglary, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

WENT FOR WOOL, AND GOT SHORN.

Andrew Ryan, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next put on trial.

Wm. B. Boardman testified that at No. 74½ Pine-street, he was a dealer in wool. The yard of prisoner's store was contiguous to that of the witness. Ninety pounds of fleece wool, worth about $50, was stolen from the witness' store in September last, between a Saturday and Monday morning. The bale in which the wool was contained was marked with a private mark, and half-a-dozen peculiar pieces of paper were scattered through the wool, so as not to be visible from the outside. These precautions had been taken for purposes of identification. Witness had given no person any authority to remove the wool. He subsequently found the two bags, without the wool, at Clary & Murphy's.

James Clary testified that about the time of the alleged larceny he purchased of the prisoner two bales of wool, which he described the same as the last witness had described the missing ones.

John Egenton testified that he had been a boy in the employ of Mr. Boardman, and that he was now under indictment for the larceny of the wool; he himself had taken the wool from the store, through the back yard, to Ryan's store; he delivered it to Ryan's man; Ryan himself walked away up Cedar-street, so that he need not see the wool received; afterwards Ryan came in and paid the witness $5; he had previously promised to give $12, but would give no more now; afterwards, however, on the same day, he paid $7 more; witness had previously sold the prisoner wool, throwing it from Mr. Boardman's roof into Ryan's yard.

Æneas Fitzpatrick testified to having seen wool thrown from Boardman's roof to Ryan's yard.

Detective Eustice testified that he made a search for the stolen wool; he asked the prisoner if he had bought any wool belonging to Boardman; prisoner said he had not, nor from any of Boardman's porters and clerks; I then went to Clary's store and found the wool that was identified by Boardman; Ryan then said he had bought scrapings of wool from Boardman's porters.

The prosecution rested here, and counsel for prisoner asked for a dismissal of the case, on the grounds that the delivery of the stolen goods must have been made into the hands of the prisoner himself, and that further, the indictment did not allege that the goods were received with a felonious intent.

The motion was denied, and for the defence *John Durfee* was called. He testified that the prisoner bore a good character. Other witnesses testified to the same effect; and counsel on both sides summed up. The jury then took the case, and rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

SHEPHERD SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

James Shepherd, convicted of arson in the first degree, was then brought up for sentence. In reply to the question what he had to say, he said that he had much to say, but his counsel had advised him to say nothing. He was then sentenced to State Prison for life, the Court overruling the motion of his counsel for a new trial, and an arrest of judgment.

AN "ARISTOCRAT OF THE KNIFE."

John Nolan, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. He had previously been tried, and the jury had disagreed.

Alexander McNiel testified that on the 1st of January he was talking with a young lady in the doorway of the house No. 245 Seventh-avenue, when the prisoner came up and accused witness of having taken a party down to his (prisoner's) place to whip him; witness replied that he could whip the prisoner without assistance if he wished to do so, and that he had not taken any party to his place for any such purpose; thereupon the prisoner laid his hand on the shoulder of the witness, and drawing a knife plunged it twice into the witness' body—once in his side, and once in his arm: witness did not know that he was stabbed till two or three minutes afterward; he did not strike or use any other violence against the prisoner.

Jane Daly testified that before the stabbing the prisoner had called at her house for McNiel, and had been informed that he was not there; prisoner had a knife in his hand, with which witness' arm was also cut; while they were talking, McNiel came from across the street, when Nolan struck and knocked him down; witness did not see the knife used at that time by the prisoner.

Mrs. Jane Gough (for the defence) testified that she was standing by the door when the prisoner and the complainant first came together; they had some words, when the complainant struck a blow which knocked the prisoner down; he then kicked him violently.

John Redmon testified that he was passing the scene of the conflict, when he saw McNiel cross over the street and strike the prisoner: this was the first and last that witness saw; he then passed along; he was not acquainted with McNiel except by sight; he had known the prisoner for two or three years.

John Kirns saw a part of the fray; he saw the prisoner kicked by the complainant very severely; the prisoner was down and tried to get out of the way; witness knew the complainant only by sight; he had been acquainted with the prisoner a year.

William McElroy testified that he was in company with the last witness, and saw McNiel begin the fight; witness had been making calls with Nolan that day.

Michael Hopkins testified, as the last witness had done, that the complainant commenced the fight; witness was a friend of the prisoner, but not acquainted with the complainant.

Thomas Nolan, the prisoner's brother, testified that the prisoner was a marble-cutter, and was working at the time for a Mr. O'Connor.

The prisoner's counsel briefly addressed the jury, who, after a few moment's deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault—Philip Lowery, William Durning, John Sullivan.

For bigamy—John Hallowell.

For receiving stolen goods—Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein.

For forgery—John Watson, William Maxwell, James McClenan, John Leland, Henry Wilson, Thos. McConnell.

For burglary—Daniel Thorne, Robert Munson.

For grand larceny—Charles Howard, Patrick Barrett, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowring, August Gerlach, William Baker, John Nicholas, Carl Yager.

Power of the Health Commissioners—May their Proceedings be Reviewed?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People ex rel. Savage vs. *The Board of Health.*—The relator in this case had possession of dumping grounds at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. Upon complaint that manure was allowed to rot thereon, the Board of Health compelled its removal. This was a *certiorari* for the review of the proceedings of the Board of Health, the relator claiming that they had exceeded their powers. The Commissioners deny that such was the case, and contend that the Court is without jurisdiction to review their proceedings. Decision reserved.

The Case of Morrisett on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Charles D. Morrisett, plaintiff in error, vs. *The People of the State of New-York.*—This is an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, convicting the plaintiff in error of manslaughter in the first degree.

The plaintiff was indicted for murder in the first degree, in having caused the death of Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, by forcing him on the flames of the burning store No. 233 Greenwich-street, on the night of the 20th of March, 1860.

From the dying declaration of La Rochelle, it appears that the store was owned by Dedace and Corme Morrisett, and about three weeks prior to the fire, Dedace Morrisett suggested to him that he wanted to burn out his store, as the man next door was doing a better business; and also, they wanted to get the insurance upon their stock. La Rochelle entered into the arrangement, with the understanding that if the plan was successful, the Brothers Morrisett would set him up in business Under their direction La Rochelle purchased camphene, and on the night of the fire he saw the brothers apply the camphene and light it with a match; as the flames spread he was directed to throw his coat upon the flames, which he did; but as he did so he capsized one of the jars of camphene, which spread upon his boots and clothing, and took fire. He then attempted to run from the store, but he was pushed back by Dedace Morrissett. He finally succeeded in getting into the street with his clothes all in flames, and was taken to the Hospital, where he languished for a few weeks and then died.

The plaintiff in error was sentenced to be confined to hard labor at Sing Sing for fifteen years and six months.

Counsel now contend that the Judge erred: First, in permitting the dying declaration of La Rochelle to be read in evidence; second, in not instructing the jury that the indictment was not sustained by the proof. If any felony was committed it was murder, unless it was assisting a person to commit suicide, and the prisoner was not indicted for that. Third, in not instructing the jury that the act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1860, imposes a greater punishment than was prescribed for murder at the time of the alleged commission of the offence in the indictment, and is therefore *ex post facto* and unconstitutional, and that it could not apply to this case. Fourth, in not charging the jury that the deceased witness, La Rochelle, was impeached as matter of law. Fifth, in not instructing the jury that the crime of murder has been abolished by Chap. 410 of Laws of 1860, so that the prisoner might have the benefit of the abolishment; and, sixt, in not instructing the jury that if the prisoner was guilty, it was of murder in the first degree. Decision reserved.

Wm. H. Browne, for plaintiff in error; Nelson J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for the people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Dillaye* vs. *Foster.*—Motion granted.

Corse et al. vs. *Roach et al.*—Motion granted.

Warren vs. *Eddy.*—Motion denied without prejudice, &c.

Warth vs. *Hudson County Real Estate Company.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Bowles vs. *Sargent et al.*—Motion denied on the affidavits. The defendant's affidavit not read.

POLICE REPORTS.

SATURNALIANS DISPERSED.

A great deal of sport was anticipated last Tuesday evening by men about town in attending a "Macintosh ball," given by a class of persons addicted to a disgusting vice, of which the existence is probably unknown to nine-tenths of the community. The affair was to have taken place at a public hall in Thirty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, and by 10 o'clock the company began to arrive. It consisted of sporting men, police detectives, abandoned females, and the degraded characters whom the sporting men, police detectives and abandoned females aforesaid had assembled to see. The detectives, however, were there on business, the others merely to gratify curiosity. Capt. Speight, of the 21st Ward, had been apprised of the affair several days before, and made arrangements to arrest the parties engaged in it. The fun was fast and furious about 12 o'clock, and yet carriages continually arrived with additional company. The feature of the occasion was the fact that the male dancers were appareled in female attire, and the latter donned the habiliments of their opposite sex. In the midst of the hilarity a whisper went round the room that the Police were coming to break up the ball. Instantly a rush was made to escape, and in the greatest confusion the company made their exit. The carriages were taken possession of, without ceremony, and driven rapidly away, many of the counterfeit women having gladly seated themselves on the box with the drivers. This movement was not premature, as the police came up in time to arrest nine of the offenders, whose trepidation had rendered them helpless. Seven of the prisoners proved to be men, although they were got up regardless of expense in female apparel, ringlets, rouge, and everything excepting jewelry, of which about $6,000 worth, principally in diamonds, was distributed upon the person of one of them. The police conducted the whole party to the Station-house, where by this time a large crowd had assembled to learn the cause of the excitement. The men gave the names of James Peters, John Jackson, Charles Warner, George Livingston, John Moulton and Julius Vogel. The women called themselves Catharine Anderson and Elizabeth Campbell. After spending the remainder of the night in the cells, all of them, still wearing their ball dresses, were taken yesterday morning to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where their appearance excited much merriment. Justice CONNOLLY exercised compassion, and instead of sending them to prison as vagrants, as was generally expected, merely required a surety from each of them in the sum of $500, to keep the peace for six months. Two or three of them found bondsmen, but the others, not being so fortunate, were imprisoned.

AUDACIOUS THIEVES—ROBBERY OF A CASE OF SILKS.

On Saturday morning last, soon after the dying and printing establishment of James T. Ward, No. 98 Duane-street, had been opened for business, two men drove up before the door with a butcher's cart, and one of them going into the place told the porter that he had come to pay a bill. While he was keeping the porter busy, his companion also came into the store and carried away, without difficulty, a case containing two hundred pieces of printed silk handkerchiefs, valued at $550. This done, the man who had been talking to the porter abruptly stopped his conversation, ran to the cart, in which the case of silks had already been placed, and got away with his confederate. Mr. Jacob Perrelet, of No. 95 Duane-street, observed the transaction, and was able to give a description of the thieves, upon which Officer Slater, of the Fifth Ward, based a search. Yesterday he arrested two young men, named Abraham Ward, *alias* Odell, and John Moore, on suspicion of being the robbers, and Mr. Perrelet not only identified them, but also a wagon, belonging to Moore, as the vehicle which had been used to cart off the property. Justice KELLY had the accused locked up, to await examination.

PUTTING HIS HEAD IN THE LION'S MOUTH.

A man named John Atkinson was arrested yesterday by officer Crosby, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with having in June, 1859, defrauded Mr. Louis Schonfeld to the amount of $43, by palming a forged check upon him. It is alleged that the prisoner went to the complainant's store, No. 32 Rutgers-street, and obtained a quantity of goods, for which a check upon the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, of this City, was given in payment. It was afterwards ascertained that Atkinson never had money in the institution, but he, meanwhile, had fled to Ohio. Thinking that his crime had been forgotten he came back to the City a few days since, and was surprised to find himself in the hands of the Police. Justice KELLY held the accused for examination. He is said to have swindled Messrs. Lockwood & Brothers, auctioneers, of this City, to the extent of $600, in a similar way, and other business men as well.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City Authorities of Washington yesterday took formal leave of the outgoing President, and paid their respects to the incoming one. Mr. LINCOLN, in his reply to the address of the Mayor, took occasion to say that he thought much of the bad feeling which existed between the two sections of the country grew out of misunderstanding, and he assured his visitors that he had never had any other feelings than those of kindness towards his fellow citizens of the Southern States, and had no desire or intention to interfere with their rights. Mr. LINCOLN during the day again visited the Capitol, and received a call from the Supreme Court Judges. The impression created by his presence in Washington continues to be most favorable.

The Peace Conference, after remaining in session since the 5th inst., brought their labors to a close yesterday, and communicated the result of their deliberations to Congress through the presiding officer, Ex-President TYLER. The proposition adopted, as was rendered probable by the action of Tuesday, was the one submitted by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for that of Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky. The proposition was voted upon by sections, and as a whole was adopted by barely one majority. But for the temporary absence of a New-York Commissioner, the vote would have been a tie. It is considered extremely doubtful whether the proposition will be favorably received by Congress.

If a telegram which has been received in Washington is to be relied upon, Gen. TWIGGS has speedily met with a reward for his treason to the Federal Government, though in an unexpected manner. It is stated that Gov. HOUSTON dispatched one of his Aids to Gen. TWIGGS to remonstrate with him in regard to the course he was pursuing in surrendering the Government property, and that in the course of a dispute which arose between them, TWIGGS was wounded so severely by a pistol shot that he soon after died. The report needs verification, though there is nothing improbable in it.

Yesterday's proceedings of Congress will probably stand recorded as the most important which have taken place, at least during the present session. In the Senate, as usual, a great number of petitions with reference to compromise were presented. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the regular order—the Army bill—and take up the Crittenden proposition, alleging as a reason that the Peace Conference were unlikely to agree upon any plan which would satisfy the country. His motion was disagreed to—27 to 16. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, recommending concurrence with the House in striking out the duty on tea and coffee, was agreed to, and the bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The Army bill was then considered and passed—an amendment offered by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, proposing to reduce the salaries of officers, being rejected. A communication from the President of the Peace Conference was received, announcing that the Conference had agreed upon the proposition inclosed, and asking Congress to submit it to the Legislatures of the States. On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN it was ordered to be printed and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report at 10 o'clock to-day. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, then moved an executive session, and the motion prevailed. In the House, the Select Committee on the Abstracted Bonds were authorized to make inquiries as to whether WM. H. RUSSELL, or any person for him, has paid money to any person to assist him in obtaining Government contracts. The report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three was then considered. The first proposition voted upon was the one providing for calling a National Convention, which was rejected—109 to 74. The next proposition acted upon was that of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, which was also rejected—158 to 33. It was explained, however, that the reason for voting this proposition down was, that its adoption would have prevented any vote on the Crittenden plan, as submitted by Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia. The latter was next in order, and suffered the same fate as the preceding ones. The vote stood 80 for to 113 against it. The question then recurred on the first resolution in the series reported by Mr. CORWIN, which declare that it is the duty of the Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of the States, and they were adopted, 136 to 53. The House then took up the joint resolution reported by the Committee, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to prevent legislation on the subject of Slavery outside the Slave States. This was changed on the motion of Mr. CORWIN, so as to provide against any amendment of the Constitution authorizing such legislation, and the resolution, so amended, was rejected—the requisite two-thirds vote not being obtained.

The House Select Committee appointed to consider the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners, relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter, yesterday reported to the House. The majority report, signed by Messrs. HOWARD of Michigan, DAWES of Massachusetts, and REYNOLDS, of New-York, censures the President for holding any communication whatever with the Commissioners, and takes the ground that they were occupying a treasonable attitude towards the Government, and should have been dealt with accordingly. The minority report, made by JOHN COCHRANE, contends that the President did not admit the Commissioners to diplomatic intercourse, but acted throughout the whole correspondence with the view of submitting the matter to Congress for arbitration.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Senators HAMMOND and WILLIAMS had a sharp passage at words about a personal affair. Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill to reduce the fares on the New-York City railroads. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn University was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills introduced was one for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island; another to limit the fare on City Railroads to three cents; a bill creating a Board of Metropolitan Health Commissioners for New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties; and a bill amending the Charter of New-York, abolishing the Board of Councilmen, providing for a Board of Assistant Aldermen, and making other changes in the City Government. The bill extending the Chenango Canal was passed. The bill relative to the Finance Department of this City was reconsidered and recommitted, with instructions to amend by inserting a provision relative to the term of office of the City Chamberlain. In the Assembly unfavorable reports were presented upon the bills to repeal the Excise laws so far as relates to this City, Brooklyn and Albany, and to prohibit the use of camphene and burning fluid in dwellings and hotels. Among the bills reported favorably was one requiring Commissioners of Excise to give bonds; another amending the laws in relation to the time of opening election polls; and the act amending the New-York and Flushing Railroad Charter. Notice was given of an act authorizing the procuring of places for holding the Courts in this county. A bill was introduced directing that a tax be levied in Richmond County to pay the expenses of defending Quarantine.

The Cunard steamer *Africa* left this port yesterday, at noon, for Liverpool, carrying out 37 passengers, among whom was Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, of California.

Yesterday the eighth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Director's room of the Metropolitan Bank—W. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the Chair. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the Treasurer and Secretary presented their reports. That of the former showed the funds of the Society to be in a satisfactory condition, while the Secretary's report gave an interesting and highly favorable account of its progress and usefulness during the past year.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their annual election for officers, yesterday, which resulted in the choice of the old incumbents, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK for President, and CYRUS CURTISS for Vice-President. There have been 464 arrivals during the week; number in Ward's Island Institution, 1,227; receipts, $594, and balance on hand $4,221 82.

The extra term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday, by Judge LEONARD, in the General Sessions room, no other accommodations having been provided. After charging the Grand Jury, the Court adjourned to clear the room for its usual occupants. In the General Sessions SHEPHERD was sentenced to State Prison for life, on his recent conviction for arson. A German, who had pleaded guilty of attempt at arson in the second degree, was sent to Sing Sing for four years and eight months. There was one conviction of receiving stolen goods, and one acquittal on a charge of felonious assault. In the Surrogate's Court the Blankman will controversy was continued, and adjourned to Friday. At General Term of the Supreme Court, the case of Morrisett, recently convicted of manslaughter, was brought up on appeal from judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. In the same Court, decision is pending in a case involving the determination whether or not the proceedings of the Board of Health may be reviewed upon *certiorari*.

There was a very buoyant Stock Market yesterday afternoon on the political advices from Washington. The rise since Tuesday afternoon on some of the Railway Shares was 2@2½ ℔ cent.; on others, 1@1½ ℔ cent., and on the new Federal Loan 1 ℔ cent. The latter left off 93¾@94; New-York Central, 80¼ ℔ cent.

Though prices of Breadstuffs generally favored buyers yesterday, the actual transactions were rather limited. Cotton was in more demand, and was somewhat firmer. Sugars and Whisky were in fair request, as were also Beef, Lard, Cut Meats, Hay, Hops, Rice, Clover Seed, Linseed Oil, Adamantine Candles, Scotch Pig Iron, Pig Lead, New-Orleans Molasses, Spices, Teas and Tallow. Fish, Hemp, Hides, Naval Stores, Coffee, Spelter, Tin, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Salt and Whalebone were quiet. The Freight engagements were limited—with 431 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market the supply of animals has been unusually small, the receipts being only 14,000 of all kinds, which is a lower figure than for any week in ten months past. The total receipts at the various City markets for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,233 beef cattle, 84 milch cows, 322 veal calves, 5,670 sheep, and 4,710 live hogs. Notwithstanding the limited supply, beeves advanced only ¼c.@½c ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, and all were not sold; the limited demand for meat during Lent having left a considerable supply over from the previous well stocked market. A considerable lot of stump-tail, distillery steers, driven out of Brooklyn by the new city ordinance, were wholesaled in the yards yesterday; and for the coming week or two purchasers who do not know their butchers, will do well to be on the lookout for poor, blue, tough material, called beef. Milch cows are in little demand, and sell slowly at very moderate prices. Veals and sheep, owing to the scarcity, are in good request and find ready purchasers at firmer prices—sheep at an advance of 37½c.@50c. per head. Live hogs arrive slowly, but with a diminishing demand, former prices are barely sustained.

The Peace Movement.

The movements at Washington in favor of Peace are drawing to their natural close. The Peace Convention adjourned yesterday *sine die*, having first adopted the plan reported by Mr. GUTHRIE, as amended by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania. The essential feature of this plan is its restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, with added securities for Slavery in the Southern portion of the Territory thus divided. This action of the Convention was transmitted to the Senate, and ordered to be printed, and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report to-day at 1 o'clock.

We do not anticipate the adoption of this plan,—nor do we think it desirable. It is open to very grave and serious objections,—and although the assent of Congress to it would undoubtedly secure the continued loyalty of the Border States, it would be at a greater expense to the country than is required. Still the Peace Conference has been of essential service to the country,—in gaining time for reflection, in discussing the general topics of sectional difference, and in preparing the way for the peaceful opening of the new Administration.

The proper remedy for all existing evils is to be found in the legislative action of Congress;—and the House of Representatives yesterday entered vigorously, and in admirable temper, upon this important task. They first rejected the proposal to call a National Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States, by the decisive vote of 74 to 109. They thus, in our judgment, delivered the country from the most serious of all the dangers which have menaced its existence. They next rejected Mr. KELLOGG's proposition, 33 to 158,—then that of Mr. CLEMENS, 80 to 113, and then *adopted*, by the decisive vote of 136 to 53, the resolutions reported by Mr. CORWIN'S Committee of Thirty-three.

These resolutions will be found at length in our Congressional report. They declare, substantially—

1. That all proper and constitutional remedies for existing discontents, and all guarantees for existing rights, necessary to preserve the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted:—

2. That all attempts to obstruct the recovery of fugitive slaves are inconsistent with inter-state comity, and dangerous to the peace of the Union:—

3. That the several States be requested to revise their statutes and repeal such as may be in conflict with Federal laws on this subject:—

4. That Slavery is recognized as existing by usage in fifteen States, and there is no authority outside those States to interfere with it.

5. That the laws on the subject of fugitives from labor should be faithfully executed, and that citizens of each State should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

6. That there is no cause for a dissolution of this Government, and that it is the duty of Congress to preserve its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

7. That the faithful observance of the Constitution, on the part of the States, is essential to the peace of the country.

8. That each State is requested to revise its statutes, and amend them if necessary, so as to protect citizens of other States who may be traveling therein against violence.

9. That each State be requested to enact laws to punish invasions of other States from its soil.

10. That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Governors and Legislatures of the several States.

11. That as no proposition has been made to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia or Government dock-yards, or to interfere with the inter-State Slave-trade, no action on these subjects is needed.

The proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to prohibit amendments interfering with Slavery, received 120 votes to 71,—but as there were not two-thirds in its favor it was not passed.

These resolutions cover the whole ground out of which the existing disturbances arise, except that of the Territories. They are so plainly just as to command universal assent,—and yet they provide for all the tangible grounds of complaint that have arisen. If in addition to these resolutions, Congress will take the action proposed by Mr. ADAMS, and pass an *enabling act for New-Mexico*, they will lay a solid and unexceptionable basis for the adjustment of all our difficulties. We hope they will do so.

The Republicans and the Union.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* has the following:

"Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, is here. He thinks that there is no object to be gained by retaining the Border States after the secession of the Cotton States, *unless they agree to adopt measures for emancipation.* GIDDINGS is always uncompromising, and just now expresses himself warmly in *favor of a purely free Republic, a plan which he insists should be adopted by the North, regardless of all other considerations.*

Mr. GIDDINGS is something more than a Republican, having for many years been an Abolitionist as well. It would not be just, therefore, to regard his sentiments as those of any considerable portion of the Republican Party.

But it is, nevertheless, very clear that there are a good many men at the North,—and some of them nominal Republicans, who concur with him in regard to the true policy of the Government in the present crisis. *They are in favor of dissolving the Union,*—unless they can make it the means of promoting the Abolition of Slavery. This is the policy of WENDELL PHILLIPS and of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, as is sufficiently shown by the extracts we have published from their declarations.

It will be remembered, also, that at the outset of this movement, the *Tribune* zealously urged the doctrine of *peaceable secession*,—insisting that the Southern States had a right to secede if they desired to do so, and avowing its disposition to let them withdraw. Soon afterwards it came forward with its proposition that the Federal Government should *purchase* the slaves of the Border States, and thus retain them in the Union. This was a distinct foreshadowing of the specific plan which Mr. GIDDINGS now proposes at Washington. And the *Tribune* resists all action of Congress, or of the Government, which shall, by settling the Territorial controversy, and thus removing the bone of contention, prevent the ultimate attainment of this end.

We do not think that any considerable portion of the Republican Party is prepared thus to sacrifice the Union to Abolition. They are not for making emancipation a condition of any State remaining in the Union,—nor are they inclined to assent to the peaceable and permanent secession of the Gulf States. They are *for the Union*, without condition and without any change of its present boundaries. The Republican Party is the true *Union Party* of the country, and the first duty of the Republican Administration is to restore the Union to its old integrity. The problem it has to solve is, to plant itself upon such a basis,—to adopt such a policy,—as shall rally to its standard the Union sentiment of the whole country. It must first deserve and command the support of Union men in the Free States, without distinction of party. It must at the same time ally itself with the true-hearted, loyal Union men of the Border States, and enable them to stand their ground against the Secessionists, at the polls, in their own States. And then it must nurse the seeds of Unionism which lie scattered everywhere throughout the Gulf States, and prepare the way for giving to the Union men there the chance of winning a victory at the polls, and thus bring those States back again into the Old Confederacy.

This must be done by the Republican Administration, without sacrificing any of its essential principles, or weakening its hold upon the loyal North. We have full faith in the ability of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers, backed and sustained in their efforts by the great body of the American people, to accomplish this result. If they fail, they will fall short of their mission, and prove themselves unworthy of the victory they have just achieved.

The New Administration.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, the following resolution, offered by M. J. RYAN, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Young Men's Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York hail with pleasure the selection by the President elect of the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD as Secretary of State, believing that his known and proven fidelity to the cause of freedom, together with his known patriotism and moderation, give promise of an Administration which will insure a maintenance of the right, and equal and exact justice to each and every section."

This is a just and proper response to the first, and most important act, of the incoming Administration. It expresses what we believe to be the sentiment of the great body of the Republican Party in regard to the selection of Mr. SEWARD for this high and responsible post. Indeed, it may fairly be said, without the least disparagement to any of the prominent and influential Republicans who have aided and honored the cause, that no other selection would have been consistent with evident justice and propriety.

In Mr. SEWARD'S ability, statesmanship and patriotism, the whole country has confidence. While no man has been firmer or bolder, in all emergencies and at all times, in maintaining the principles of the Republican Party, his advocacy of them has always been based upon considerations so thoroughly patriotic and just, that even those who disliked them most have respected the spirit and the temper in which they have been upheld. Now that the contest is over, and those principles have triumphed, Mr. SEWARD sees the wisdom of making that victory *permanent*, and placing it beyond the reach of those who will seek to reverse it. He believes that "Liberty and Union" should be *inseparable*,—and so far as it depends upon his action, they will be so.

We have a firm and abiding confidence that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration will command the cordial support, not only of the party which placed him in power, but of that great body of the people who prize the Union, and who will rally to any standard raised in its defence, whenever it may be assailed by open or by secret foes. The selection of Mr. SEWARD to be Secretary of State in the new Administration is hailed everywhere as an indication of returning peace, and of the permanent triumph of the principles decided at the late election.

SENATOR BENJAMIN.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* says that they have seen a letter from Senator BENJAMIN, declaring his intention to prosecute for libel one or more of the leading newspapers which have published the statement concerning his having been expelled from Yale College for theft. If the statements are untrue, this is a very proper proceeding on his part; but, if they are true, he will only involve himself in still deeper disgrace. They were originally published in the *Independent*, under the signature of Dr. D. FRANCIS BACON, who professed to be personally cognizant of the facts; and writers in other journals subsequently corroborated them.

We have not published them, mainly because it seemed to us scarcely fair to bring up the sins of a man's youth in judgment against him,—and it certainly is not necessary, in order to brand a Secessionist with disgrace, to prove that when a young man he was also a thief.

If these statements are true, Senator BENJAMIN will probably never court a legal investigation of them. If not, those who have put them in circulation ought to be held to their proper responsibility.

A Paradise for Negroes.

A country where white men get the kicks and negroes the candy—where the black man gets the oyster and the white man the shell—where the Anglo-Saxon has no rights which the African is bound to respect—where are black Senators, Judges, Generals and Editors—where the ideal of female loveliness is not in the carnation tinge on the lily cheek, nor the nicely-turned arm or ankle, but in the blackness of the gloss and the size of the *malleolus*;—what darkey, as he dreams of Paradise, has not had glimpses of some such Isle of the Blest and the Black? Now, even while they have been dreaming of it, just such a happy isle—only more so—has been rapidly preparing itself for the imparadisement of all good American negroes. Not on the outskirts of the world, in a far-off Liberia, nor amid the hyperborean rigors of Canada—not under the rule of a black savage or a white tyrant—but beneath the tropic warmth which the African loves so well, and under the benignant constitutional sway of a genuinely *Black* Republican President.

Within a few days' sail of these Northern latitudes lies a glorious island, whose shores are washed by the warm waters of the Gulf, and fanned by the breezes of the Spanish Main—where the cotton plant and the coffee tree flourish perennially, and produce two crops a year—where the sugar cane, the cocoa tree, and the tobacco plant, and rice, and corn, and wheat, grow luxuriantly—whose valleys produce the luscious tropical pineapple, the bread-fruit, yams and plantains, while the peach, and the strawberry, and the fruits of the temperate zone grow on its hills—where mahogany, and satinwood, and ebony, and dyewoods, and rarest trees of every kind, are found in exhaustless abundance in its forests, while the auriferous wealth which drove the Spaniards mad three hundred years ago, yet reposes in abundance in its golden strata—a land of rich foliage and brilliant flowers and gay-plumed singing-birds—surrounded with every delight, and rejoicing in its beauty—no wonder that COLUMBUS, in his rapture, declared it to be the original Garden of Eden.

The name of this island is Hayti—every way interesting and significant as the scene where the blacks, in the absolutely free exercise of their energies, are solving the problem of their social capabilities.

For Hayti a band of colored emigrants, a day or two ago, left this City—following a similar colony who sailed a couple of months since—attracted by the extraordinary inducements held out to the American blacks by the far-sighted Administration of President GEFFRARD. These two pioneer vessels, if we do not much miscalculate, signalize the commencement of a movement which is likely to prove of very deep import both to this country and Hayti. It is useless to deny that in these Northern States the climatic conditions—the deep-rooted prejudices of color—the political disabilities of the negro, and the general conviction that after all he is here but a disturbing element—all conspire to render them unfit for a normal development of that race. In Hayti, on the other hand, neither laws, nor prejudices nor historical memories, press upon him; but a hospitable arena welcomes him to the free development of his ethnic individuality. Into this island might be removed all the negroes in the United States, and still there would be ample room for four times more. To each emigrant is offered a free passage, a welcome, a home and a free homestead—the protection of a strong and liberal Government, social equality, religious freedom, and equal civil and political rights with the natives.

It may also be noteworthy at the present time, when the economics of the world seem to centre on the cotton question, that the capacity of Hayti for the growth of this plant is enormous. It is situated in the very centre of the cotton belt of the world, and in the course of a year or two, is eligible, with skilled labor, to supply one-fourth of the total demand of the English market. Now, of the last band of emigrants from this City, the majority were of those free blacks recently expelled from South Carolina, and they carried with them to their new home the secrets of the cotton culture. Nothing more is required but further instalments of the race-element which the North can so well spare, to make Hayti a dangerous rival of the Cotton Confederacy in the markets of Manchester.

JUSTICE TO NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.—The Boston *Atlas* must be laboring under some strange hallucination with reference to the Democratic Party in the Northern States, for otherwise it could never have placed over a simple announcement that a certain Democratic Ex-Judge of New-Hampshire had written a letter repudiating secession and advising that a generous confidence be extended to Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, this flaming title in black-faced capitals, "A Democrat repudiates Treason!"

So far as we have had any opportunity to judge, all the intelligent and respectable men belonging to the Democratic organization throughout the Northern States, are as devoted to the Union, the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws, as any other body of men in the country;—they are anxious for Mr. LINCOLN'S peaceful inauguration, and sincerely hopeful that the early days of his official term may witness the restoration of those fraternal sectional relations which have been disrupted under the corrupt and treasonable machinations of the Buchanan dynasty.

The Boston *Atlas* should not judge the Northern Democracy on the rabid utterances of Mayor WOOD, or the fierce threats attributed to JAMES E. KERRIGAN. Men of this class are the exception, not the rule—the great masses of the party which they misrepresent being moderate and conservative men, perfectly willing to see the Republicans in the enjoyment of the fruits of their political victory, and sincerely anxious for the preservation of the Union. In the whole range of our acquaintance—a pretty extended one—with men of all parties in the City and State of New-York, we could scarcely point out half-a-dozen men who would not, under all circumstances, "repudiate treason,"—who would not serve, if necessary, in the field or otherwise, according to their various vocations, in the task of sustaining the constitutional power of the President, constitutionally elected. Such are the sentiments of the Democracy of New-York and of all the Northern Democracy, so far as we have had any data on which to ground an opinion. The Kerrigan and Wood exceptions only go to prove the general rule.

Prospects of New-Mexico.

The *Evening Post*, the last journal in the country which can fairly be suspected of a disposition to "compromise with traitors," gives its hearty assent to the passage of an Enabling act for New-Mexico, as the best possible means of ending the sectional controversy and restoring peace to the country. It quotes the paragraphs we have already copied from the St. Louis *Democrat*, which render it almost certain that the existing slave-code in the Territory will be abolished, and that whenever a State Constitution is formed it will be on the basis of freedom,—and remarks:

"Should that be the case, *New-Mexico might be admitted at once by the Republicans*, without the *least sacrifice of principle or position, and the Territorial dispute be thereby substantially vacated.* Little will remain for the North and South to quarrel about when the character of this region shall have been once determined, or when, by its erection into a State, it shall have been withdrawn from the sphere of Federal legislation."

We believe this to be a just and true view of the case. After New-Mexico shall have been disposed of, there will be nothing left for the North and South to quarrel about,—nothing, we mean, within the legitimate sphere of Constitutional action, concerning which any difference of opinion can arise.

The Administration will then have an opportunity to turn its attention to other subjects of national concern, which demand action at the hands of the Government. It will be able to end, permanently and satisfactorily, this long strife which has grown out of the desperate struggle of the Slave Power to retain control of the General Government. That power has been dethroned, and unless the Republicans prove foolish enough to pursue a course which would inevitably throw the Government again into the hands of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, it can never regain its old ascendency over the Federal Government. We shall now have a Government representing Freedom. We shall have men at foreign courts to represent this Republic, who will not be bound to defend Slavery as the essence and basis of freedom, and we shall no longer see agents of the Government at home, selected exclusively from that class who believe in the divinity of Slavery, and stand pledged to do battle for it at all times and under all circumstances.

This is a signal victory,—worth all that it has cost, and all it is likely to cost. It certainly is too precious a victory to be bartered for a worthless abstraction.

Our Charleston Letters.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of the TIMES find it difficult to understand why a conservative paper, whose editor is considered a patriot, anxious for the preservation of the Union, should be willing to circulate the "Letters of Jasper," from Charleston. He is evidently a Secessionist, and the object of these letters is to glorify secession. He enlarges upon the zeal, liberality, courage, public spirit, and devotion of the people of Carolina, and shows himself evidently devoted to the cause. We find no fault with his opinions, however we may question his *facts*—but why is the TIMES selected as the channel through which these opinions and *facts* are given to the world? It is a riddle, and the world would like to understand it. Some explanation is due to the editors themselves.

Yours, &c. ——.

The reason why the TIMES is "selected" for the publication of "Jasper's" letters, is simply this,—that he is employed and paid as the TIMES correspondent. He is not a Secessionist.—so far as we know, having long been a resident of New-York, and much more given to literary than to political speculations. He went to Charleston with instructions to write simply *what was true*,—and to give *facts* as they might fall under his observation, whether they were favorable to secession or otherwise. This, we believe, he has endeavored to do,—and we feel that we are rendering a better service to the public by giving them facts, coming from an authentic and reliable quarter, than if we were to manufacture statements adapted to the prejudices and wishes of our Northern community. We are inclined to think our people have been a good deal imposed upon already, by exaggerated reports of the sufferings of Southern communities, and that they are building hopes of the speedy failure of secession upon a wrong foundation. It is just as well to know the truth and look it fairly in the face at the outset.

It must be remembered, moreover, that it is by no means an easy matter just now to keep a correspondent in Charleston, and that some allowance must probably be made for the atmosphere of the place as affecting the tone of the letters.

New-York and the Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have repeatedly seen and heard it stated, that the State of New-York joined the Union *with a special reservation that she should be allowed peaceably to withdraw therefrom at pleasure.* Will you do me the favor to state the *facts* of the case, or refer me to a source whence I may obtain the truth, and oblige an

INQUIRER.

New-York did not make any such reservation, for this reason, among others, that she would not have been admitted into the Union at all if she had made her accession conditional. There was great opposition in the State Convention to the Constitution,—and a consequently strong resistance to its adoption. HAMILTON wrote to MADISON during the session of the Convention to say, that they might not be able to carry the ordinance of accession unless they could make it conditional upon the adoption of certain amendments,—and inquiring whether such a conditional accession would be accepted. MADISON replied that it *would not*,—that there could be no such thing as a conditional adoption of the Constitution,—and that if New-York decided to come into the Union she must come in unconditionally and *forever*.

This ended all attempts to make conditions. But the ordinance adopted by the Convention had a preamble, declaring that inasmuch as the people were the source of all power, and could alter or amend their Constitution at pleasure,—and having full confidence that the amendments desired would be made,—the people of New-York accepted the Constitution, and thus became members of the Union.

In all this there was nothing like the reservation of a right to secede. Our correspondent will find full accounts of the action of the State on this subject in HAMILTON'S *History of the Republic*, in ELLIOTT'S *Debates*, and in CURTIS' *History of the Constitution*.

INCONSISTENT.—The New-Orleans papers of a recent date, notice the arrest of an individual who was suspected of having attempted to enter the United States Mint in that city at unseasonable hours. The incident is only another illustration of the countless inconsistencies into which the Secessionists are continually betrayed. Undoubtedly the hapless prisoner had determined to secede from the State, and desiring to enter upon his independent career fully prepared for all pecuniary contingencies, in imitation of the example of Louisiana herself, made up his mind to appropriate whatever was left of the five or six millions which were in the Mint when the State threw off her allegiance to the Federal Government.

Had he been successful in his efforts there is no reason to believe that he would have been unwilling to pledge his honor,—certainly as good security as could be offered by any one who has broken his oath to support the United States Government,—to meet the drafts of Gov. MOORE to the full amount which he found in the vaults of the building, particularly if he were allowed to follow the example of Louisiana still further, and fulfil this obligation, or not, as the fancy seized him. According to the standard of morals which the people of New-Orleans have themselves adopted, failure in his laudable attempt is the greatest crime of which the apprehended burglar is guilty.

If the culprit will only secure the services of Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN as counsel, and instruct him to base his defence on the theory at which we have briefly hinted, we are confident that he will be triumphantly acquitted.

The Emperor's Great Exposition.

If the Emperor of France was unduly concise, as the majority of English journals declared, in his late address to the Chambers of Deputies, the very unusual defect has certainly been atoned for by the exposition of the situation of the Empire, subsequently presented to the Senate and Legislative Body. A remarkable interest attaches to this document as a rather substantial proof of that advance in constitutional liberty which the Emperor has so frequently both directly and indirectly promised, and for which he appears to have at heart a hankering, which contrasts strangely enough with the absolutism of iron and blood on which his power rests. It is in the nature of certain minds to attempt great difficulties—possibly the Emperor is daring to dabble with the delicate problem of advancing a fiery nation like the French on the road of progress, and of retaining his own power at the same time.

If making facts known in regular form be, as Mr. BUCKLE thinks, the basis of human knowledge, the *exposé* in question must take high rank among efforts of this kind. With its first portion, devoted to Foreign Affairs, a person who had known nothing of the practical history of Europe during the past decade, would find no fault. We are told frankly that in aiding Piedmont in her great struggle "the Emperor had no thought save to assure the independence of Italy, and thus close the Peninsula to the secular rivalries of France and Austria." The history of the different Italian changes, and their relations with different countries, are given with a candor so open as to seem to court attention by very excess—it is in fact distinctly claimed that in all its recent foreign policy, France has been guided by a single policy, and that the very ideal of integrity. The ingenuity, to say the least, with which this position is sustained, and the consistency with which it is carried out, are remarkable—so much so as to indicate the truly imperial origin of the document, and that extraordinary amount of labor bestowed on apparently secondary objects, which is so characteristic of the last phase of the Napoleonic mind. The protection of the French fleet at Gaeta is alluded to with such brief complacency that we can no longer in charity hesitate to believe that the Emperor is proud of this feat—that he regards it as a bit of very delicately managed, gentlemanly diplomatic politeness to the King of Naples, "a young sovereign, the victim of a political system which he has been unwilling to modify when it should have been done, but of which he was not the author." We suspect that if the truth were known, the Emperor is a little sore that this Gaetan intervention has not been seen by the world as he would have it seen. It has cost him an immense amount of time—the *Moniteur* has condescended to explain it time and again, and yet people *would* persist in not seeing the beauty of the arrangement.

We are assured that Denmark has been urged to settle peaceably with Germany, and put more faith in the assurance than most of our English cotemporaries, for reasons already assigned by us. Syria, China and Prussia—or rather the Zollverein—are then reviewed, with a passing notice of other countries. It is, however, in the portion devoted to the Interior that this document becomes, to an American, bearing a Presidential Message in mind, truly original. The most varied departments of public interest are mentioned in detail. The suppression of passports is leaped to in the third line. Tolls on a bridge on the Rhine, and the building of homes for laborers, (a hobby of the Emperor's,) occur among the leading items, while several paragraphs are devoted to the care of destitute children. Mutual aid societies for workmen, dispensaries, the extinction of mendicity, and the penitentiary system, each receive a leading notice. An item on cretins, or Alpine idiots, finds place between the reorganization of three Departments and the telegraphic service. Finances, forests, taxation, registry of lands, the custom-house system, commerce, public works, agriculture, commercial reforms, posts, mines, public monuments, justice, military matters, and medical schools, not forgetting the affairs of the colonies, are all discussed in that thoroughly French spirit which sees nothing "small" in any matter of real interest or importance. Through the whole we find a commendable desire to make all departments of labor subservient to the well-being of the people. The relief of suffering *proletaires* is a prominent idea; even private charities and self-sustaining beneficial institutions are brought in to give a color of friendship to the people.

It is not difficult to see that this document is in more than one respect a bid for popularity. It flatters the Deputies, it is a concession apparently of value to the Liberals, who wish to know what Government is doing, it is peaceable in its tone towards foreign nations, and it hints to the working-classes that the main object of Government is to promote their well-being. It has its value as a summary of French affairs, and is interesting as indicating at least a most important step towards liberty. It cannot be said that it has cost nothing. It has manifestly cost a great deal, and will, we trust, be found to pay. When an Emperor takes the pains to be civil, it is at least civil to thank him for his kind intentions.

Letter from a National Union Man to Hon. William H. Seward.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Fortune has declared for your side. One of the great objects of your life is accomplished. You lost the nomination, but you won the Presidency. Mr. LINCOLN could not go by you without risking himself and the country. If you had been put up at Chicago, you would have gone in,—anybody nominated there was sure to win. The demoralization of the Democratic Party was already complete. It was an easy victory, over which you did not pretend to plume yourself. In the lexicon of your hastily-marshaled army there was no such word as fail. You were advancing to take a fortress which, like Fort Moultrie, had been left at the mercy of the first visiting party. By the smallest *pro rata* vote that has ever elected a President, Mr. LINCOLN was sent to Washington; but, being elected constitutionally, every good citizen must and will stand by him until some good reason occurs hereafter, which does not exist to-day. With this plain statement of facts, I propose, with all deference and respect, to address you on the present condition of the country; and I think I shall express the opinions and the sentiments of that great body of conservative, Union-loving and Government-supporting men who voted against Mr. LINCOLN, but who, in these times of public peril, are prepared to stand by the Constitution and the laws of the country, whoever may administer them, provided the policy of the Administration is patriotic, national and conservative.

I well know, Sir, that there are few men in this nation that can instruct you in statesmanship, still fewer, perhaps, who would offer to you now any advice. I do not write for the purpose of doing either of these things myself, so much as to use your great name as a medium through which some kind counsels may be given to that portion of the Republican Party on the one side which elevated Mr. LINCOLN to power, and that portion of the Opposition which vainly attempted his defeat, both of which are now in a better mood to allow their passions to be assuaged by frequent inculcations of the mischief of temerity, and the hazard of losing what we seek by attempting to seize it before the time.

I shall address you as the chief and foremost representative of the policy to be inaugurated on the 4th of March. The whole nation looks at you in this light. It is in no disparagement of Mr. LINCOLN that I say this, since for good or evil you have been preëminently the cause, while he has been more especially the occasion of the present state of opinion concerning this Union and this country in the minds of men throughout the globe.

You are too wise a man and too great a statesman not to profit by the mistakes of your rivals—not to learn wisdom from your antagonists—not to reap unfading laurels in a crisis of public danger and conflict like this, in the production of which your ken gave the prophecy, and your genius turned it into history. Now the storm you evoked has come. You alone can rule the elements of the tempest.

You must have bestowed a good deal of thonght, Sir, upon the connection and the difference between statesmanship, patriotism, and party. No Government can long exist without two or more parties. There is always a conservative and a radical element in every man, as well as in every community. The conflict between these principles generates all strifes in society, and all changes in Governments. In times of tranquility they are quiescent; in periods of great excitement the collision comes. If it be foreign aggression, patriotism annihilates for the time all domestic conflicts. If it be mere party struggles for official position and the administration of Government, it results in the harmless and healthful triumph of the successful party. But if some great domestic question comes up which sets different States or communities under one Government into an antagonism, then the lines are soon drawn between all conservative and all radical elements in the bosoms of communities, and in the bosoms of men.

It is just on this rock that all free governments on the earth but our own have gone down. It is just on this rock that we are now splitting. Our fate, as you well know, hangs upon the proclamation of the settled policy of the incoming Administration. However justifiable on abstract principles it might be to proceed at once to the enforcement of all the laws, the fatal consequences of such a course at the present moment, must be apparent to every man who has any knowledge of human nature, or human history. No government has yet existed that was controlled by a statesman that relied exclusively upon force—physical power alone. After passing the line of mere power and coercion, there is a wide field stretching away before the eye of the great statesman, which has always given scope to other and often mightier influences. By resorting to these agencies, WASHINGTON more than once saved our armies and our country. RICHELIEU thus saved France; MAZARIN, Spain; METTERNICH, Austria; CAVOUR, Italy; NAPOLEON, France; BURLEIGH, BACON, PEEL, WELLINGTON, England. What our HAMILTONS, CLAYS, JACKSONS and WEBSTERS have done for us we all know. The resort to physical force when the immediate emergency does not demand it, is to resign the empire of reason to the passions of the brute. Sublimer lessons than this policy of civil war, can be learned from the countless illustrations of the Divine wisdom in the book of Nature, Providence and Revelation.

It would not be hard to prove that more monarchies, even have been overthrown by attempting to coerce large portions of their subjects, than have been consolidated by the policy. In that way England lost the Thirteen Colonies. In that way Spain lost all her once magnificent possessions in the Old World beyond her own Peninsula. Even the policy of half-barbaric Russia is leading her twenty millions of serfs to freedom to-day. When peace among nations is proclaimed by the illuminated humanity of our modern age as mightier than war, and while all Europe is holding its engines of death in repose for statesmen to originate, diplomacy to execute, and treaties to bind the honor and secure the welfare of a hundred nations, it seems no fit hour for passion to inflame our counsels, or sectionalism to guide our policy. The world has heard the shout of Freedom, and is straining on its fetters. In the strength of our independence and union, that struggling world has turned to strike one more blow upon the breast of its spoilers; it is saying to them, the cup of trembling which you have so long pressed to our lips we will drain no more forever.

Does it not sometimes occur to men, in all parts of this country, who are not transported by the spirit of fanaticism and collision, that we are carrying with us greater fates than the fortunes of *this* land? Have not you been besought and implored by thousands in your own party, over whose vision the blinding films of passion have gathered, to ring out the war-cry of coercion, which injudicially, untimely or badly done, would wind up the brief scroll of our young history?

The demon of secession is not confined in his ravings to the Gulf States alone. His hydra-heads are sticking up in every part of the country; and no man knows better than you how much deadlier those fangs have already struck to the vitals of this Republic, through the insidious agency of a GREELEY than they ever did from the coarser and more brutal, broad-day-light ravings of a GARRISON.

This spirit of fanaticism has been tolerated at the North because we felt so secure in the sober good sense and solid patriotism of our people. In the extreme South fewer checks were interposed to the progress of the same sentiment, and it had a readier and fuller play; but wherever that spirit has shown itself it was treason against the Republic. It has engendered everywhere the spirit of war, and you have but to wield the wand in obedience to either of these ultraisms and the flames are kindled which you cannot put out.

Men at the North to-day speak of the secession of five or six millions of people as a trifle. The Gulf States are but a handful of traitors who should be caught and hanged, and a vast community whipped back into a voluntary union established for the sole purpose of better security to our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. They seem to make no distinction between a local rebellion, as it was in Boston when the tea was thrown in the harbor, and the simultaneous movement of a great people in the tramp of a wide-spread revolution.

To all sober-minded, just, national men, peace for awhile seems to be the only thing which can restore the shattered fortunes of the Republic. Let your mature wisdom now devise the means of extricating thirty-five millions of people from the unutterable horrors of intestine war. For if that war comes, it will be the most widespread and terrible the earth has ever seen. Nothing can flow from it but blood, and crime, and misery. When that gulf yawns on a nation like this, it will swallow up more happiness, or more millions living and yet to be born, than all the civil wars that have turned the Old World into one blank graveyard.

Save us, then, now, Mr. SEWARD. We are in the midst of a revolution; and a revolution of opinion annihilates parties quicker than they can be cut to pieces by the sword. We must now have a great party of conciliation, of justice, of peace. We have a President whose whole life, whose acts, whose very words have been tempered with this spirit, and let it be fully inaugurated in the new Administration. We must now have a new party—it must be a Government party; for if the Union has really gone, in God's name let us save the Government. For every howl of a disappointed fanatic that is heard along your track, you will hear the shout of two millions of national men that have fought against the policy of your party; and upon our shoulders we will carry your Administration triumphantly through any exigency or any trial. Place every man into the Government now who can best do his duty in the spot where you put him. We want none but patriotic and Government men now. We want no party now but one for the Union, if it may be preserved, but for the Government at all hazards.

Most respectfully, YOUR FELLOW-CITIZEN.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Petitions were presented for an increase of the duties on salt.

Mr. HAMMOND, on a question of privilege, replied to some remarks made by Senator WILLIAMS yesterday, in reference to his Senatorial course, and some personal remarks followed, during which, Senator WILLIAMS expressed the hope that he might never reach the level of HAMMOND's reputation in that circle. The matter was dropped after a personal reply by Mr. HAMMOND.

Mr. MANIERRE reported for consideration of the Senate a bill to reduce the fares on the New-York City Railroads.

Mr. ROTCH reported a bill making appropriation in aid of the State Agricultural College.

The bill to incorporate the American Missionary Society was reported favorably.

The bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By J. MCLEOD MURPHY, for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island; it transfers the title of the Quarantine lands to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who are to reserve the land for offices, and residences of Health officers, physicians and assistants, and sell the same lots under certain restrictions.

By Mr. RAMSAY, to limit the fare on City Railroads to three cents.

By Mr. CONNOLLY, to exempt New-York and Albany from the operation of the present Excise laws. Also, to make cases in which Municipal Corporations are sole plaintiffs or defendants, preferred cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

By Mr. MANIERRE—Creating a Board of Metropolitan Health Commissioners for New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, similar to the House bill; also, to prevent Fire Insurance Companies dividing among stockholders an amount greater than one-tenth of their capital, unless in possession of a surplus fund in excess of their capital, and the proposed dividend equal to the whole amount of premiums received by the Company.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to amend the Charter of New-York. The bill abolishes the Board of Councilmen, provides for a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and makes various changes in the City Government, to take effect January, 1862.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad Company, so as to give them exclusive use of the slips and piers at Hunter's Point, and at all the piers leased from the City.

The bill to extend the Chenango Canal was passed by 19 to 11.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE, such part of the Governor's Message as relates to New-York City was referred to the New-York delegation.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The privilege of the floor was voted to Hon. CHAS. E. CLARK, ex-member of Congress.

A large number of reports were presented on a variety of subjects.

The Standing Committees made numerous reports on private bills.

The following bills were reported unfavorably: To repeal the Excise laws so far as relates to New-York, Brooklyn and Albany; to incorporate the Lutheran Widows' Fund Society; to prohibit the use of camphene and burning fluids in dwellings and hotels.

The following bills were reported favorably: To require Commissioners of Excise to give bonds; to amend the laws in relation to the time of opening the polls at elections; to amend the New-York and Flushing Railroad charter; to repeal all acts for payment of interests on Canal drafts and awards by the Canal Board; for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received.

The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County.

After a warm debate the bill was passed over the Governor's veto.

The bill in relation to capital punishment was then taken up and debated till the adjournment without a vote being taken. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening of next week. Adjourned.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended. DANIEL P. TYLER, of Brooklyn, was chosen President. The usual Committees were appointed. E. K. FOSTER, of New-Haven, being proposed for Governor, handsomely declined, and recommended the renomination of the present Governor; and thereupon GOV. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich, was unanimously nominated with great enthusiasm.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

Arrest of a Confidence Operator.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

THOS. HASTY, a young man of the confidence school, was arrested here to-day, charged with obtaining $2,000 worth of watches and jewelry from a New-York firm, by assuming the name of a reliable trader of Buxton, Maine. The property was recovered, and HASTY locked up for an examination.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Railroad bills will come up, to-morrow, in the House.

A Joint Committee of both Houses has been appointed to reconstruct the Legislative Districts.

NATHANIEL H. S. AIGHT, of Jersey City, and S. H. GREY, were, to-day, admitted as counselors of the Supreme Court of this State.

From Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos 25th, has arrived, with $115,000 in specie.

Later from Matanzas.

QUARANTINE, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Midnight.

The steamer *Matanzas*, from Matanzas, is now coming up the harbor.

Southern Steamship Arrival.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The side-wheel steamship *Augusta*, of MITCHELL's line, arrived at Tybee at 10 o'clock this morning.

Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 27—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamers *Edinburgh* or *Australasian*, both due off this point, with later European advices.

NO SIGNS OF THE CANADIAN.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, now due at this port, with dates to the 15th.

Death of Major Gwynn, etc.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Major GWYNN, of the Army, died here last night. He was engaged in long and toilsome service in the Seminole war, and in the West. His remains will be taken to Richmond.

Lieut.-Col. GROWER, of this city, left yesterday for Montgomery to join the Southern army.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown* was taken from the dry dock yesterday, and will be fitted out immediately.

The Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

A through overland mail coach passed this place to-day.

This mail came through unmolested. The seizure of the mail before reported was at Apache Pass, about 250 miles west of El Paso, by Indians, who seized the mail, all the stock and grain belonging to the Company, and broke up the station temporarily. The route along Apache Pass is now protected by a company of United States Dragoons, and no further trouble is apprehended.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Senate this afternoon passed the first and second sections of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill, and then adjourned until evening.

The House has passed a joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

HARRISBURGH—P. M.

The Senate is still in session discussing the tonnage tax.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill has been passed to a third reading.

Private dispatches read in open Senate to-night, relative to the agreement of the Peace Conference at Washington to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line, caused loud demonstrations of applause from the Senators as well as from the galleries.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the most fashionable houses of the season, assembled last evening to witness the *début* of Miss KELLOGG—a lady whose illluck it was to be announced last season, and good fortune to come out this, when we have at least a gentlemanly management. The opera selected for the occasion, was VERDI's "Rigoletto"—a circumstance which will, in itself, suggest the style of the young artist. We do not regard the *rôle* of *Gilda* as an absolutely safe one for *débutantes*, but its selection suggests at least a bold and praiseworthy deviation from the beaten track, and indicates also the first condition of success—self-reliance. Our American *prime donne* usually begin with *Lucia*, and end somewhere in the immediate vicinity.

Miss KELLOGG possesses a soprano voice of good quality, not very full in the lower part, but round and satisfactory in the upper. Its compass does not appear to be extensive, but it is probably sufficient for the requirements of that dramatic school which she espouses, and which, if we may judge from a single performance, she seems likely to adorn. Expression and ability to strike a tone with energy are of greater importance now-a-days than the mere ability to sing a scale trippingly. Without asserting that Miss KELLOGG is unable to do the latter in a perfectly satisfactory manner, we may safely say that her specialty is found in the tone stroke, and in the strong effects which are produced therefrom. Last evening's performance we regard as a success of the first-class. Had an experienced singer of European renown undertaken the part, we should hardly have looked for a better performance, except perhaps in the particular of sustained strength. Miss KELLOGG possesses evidently the secret of the lyric stage, and with practice will certainly obtain a high position on it.

The necessary and even desirable stage fright of a first night marred the general intelligence of some of the *morceaux*, and destroyed the musical delicacy of an occasional concerted piece. But these were trifles and merely assured us that when Miss KELLOGG has become accustomed to the footlights, our public will undoubtedly discover that it has a new and charming artist of a class that is sadly limited.

Signor STIGELLI made his *rentrée* on this occasion, and sang superbly. Signor FERRI, as *Rigoletto*, was also very good. The performance, indeed, was a success in every respect. Miss KELLOGG was called out repeatedly during the evening.

MATINEE.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, the pianist, will give a grand matinée at Dodworth's Saloon to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. G. F. BRISTOW's new oratorio, "Praise to God," will be repeated here to-night for the second time. The attendance, we trust, will be such as to encourage fresh efforts from the able pen that has produced the latest and best contibution to American art. Such a work at such a season should at least receive a fair proportion of the patronage now so freely lavished in entertainments of a far less satisfactory character.

CLASSICAL SOIREE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their fourth *soirée* on Tuesday, and attracted an extremely satisfactory audience, both in character and numbers. The programme contained the following pieces: 1. Trio in G Minor, by R. SCHUMANN; 2. Violoncello Solo, by STRADSKY; 3. Piano-forte Solo, by Mr. WM. MASON; 4. Quartette, (No. 7 opus 59,) by BEETHOVEN. Concerning the first work we have little to say, except that in point of ideas it is even more barren than the ordinary run of SCHUMANN's ambitious nothings. The treatment, however, is ingenious; every phrase is nursed, and coaxed, and wheedled and bullied into every possible position that mechanical skill can give it on the staff. In this way there is a certain coherence about it as a trio, which may recommend it to an executant musician, who has the music before him, and can see the dexterous manipulations. But to the mere listener it is a dreary business.

After SCHUMANN's trio anything would be cheerful, and thus the graceful gambols of the violoncello in the hands of Mr. BERGNER created a positive *furore*. Some one (whose mind had evidently become affected) was heard to demand a repetition of the solo, but M. BERGNER benevolently declined. The piece was a most pleasing fantasie, and was charmingly rendered.

Mr. MASON's solos were admirably performed. We have never heard this artist to such decided advantage. As a composer he is characterized by originality of a high order, and his treatment of a melody is always happy and full of grace. The three little pieces on the programme, from his pen, were exquisitely played; that labelled *Au Matin* will certainly become a favorite.

The programme terminated with BEETHOVEN's superb Quartette, in F major (opus 59)—a work which, in redundancy of idea and episodical brilliancy of treatment, has hardly a parallel in music. It was played by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER in fine style, and with unusual perception of the rhythmetic peculiarities with which it abounds.

LECTURE.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver a humorous lecture on the traditional subject of "Money," to-night, at Clinton Hall. Mr. DE CORDOVA proposes to treat this serious matter in a funny way. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the Clerks' Aid Society.

Memorial of the Kansas Legislature to the Sister States.

OFFICIAL TESTIMONY OF THE SUFFERINGS—REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Committee of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, would respectfully and earnestly represent:

That the people of Kansas have suffered during the past summer from one of the most severe drouths ever before known in the history of this or any other country. We do not deem it necessary to spread before you a detailed account of the hardships consequent upon this state of things, we can only say that we are amazed whenever called to contemplate the severity and extent of the calamity.

Not less than thirty thousand people are now and will be dependent for subsistence upon outside resources until our next harvest; and, in addition to the need of provisions and clothing, a large amount of seed wheat, corn and potatoes, will be required at an early day, or the citizens of Kansas must, to some extent, remain beneficiaries upon Eastern liberality for the year to come.

The snow, which has fallen in immense quantities all over the country, burying beyond the reach of our stock the principal source of subsistence which remained for them, in the dry grass of the prairies, must inevitably cause the death by starvation of a large portion of our cattle, while at the same time the roads are rendered impassable, and the people exposed to greatly increased privation and suffering, from the difficulty of reaching the points where food is to be obtained. From these causes we have great reason to apprehend that our condition in the Spring must be most helpless and hopeless without a liberal and prompt response to this appeal.

We are assured, from the office of the Relief Committee at Atchison, that the indications are daily becoming more and more alarming, in consequence of the falling off of private donations, and we are urged to take some measures to provide *for the worst* that may yet be in the future.

We are especially desirous to procure, from legislative beneficence, the means of furnishing our people at least 100,000 bushels of seed wheat, and a sufficiency of corn and potatoes also, for Spring planting.

Our position is one of extreme trial; already overwhelmed with a deep sense of obligation to sympathizing friends in the East, who have hitherto, under the kind promptings of generous hearts, opened wide their hearts for our relief, we feel impelled, by painful necessity, from what we know of the condition of the country, to renew our appeal, addressing ourselves, in this instance, to the concentrated generosity of our Eastern friends, as represented in the Legislative Assemblies now in session.

We ask, therefore, that the condition of our people may be considered, and, as seed-time is rapidly approaching, we earnestly desire that whatever is done to save us, as a people, from a prolongation of our destitution and suffering beyond another harvest, be done speedily.

While we deplore some of the sad effects of our recent severe weather and storms of snow, we recognise behind the cloud the benignant designs of a kind Providence in preparing our soil, by a process preeminently adapted to the end desired, for an early and successful Spring culture.

The Territorial Relief Committee have an office at the City of Atchison, and they have the confidence of the people of the country; and we believe any funds committed to them will be wisely, faithfully and equitably distributed over the Territory, according to the necessities of the people, but those who may prefer to disburse their charities through other channels will, of course, consult their own judgment in the matter.

With grateful acknowledgements for the kind sympathy and substantial aid already received, your memorialists, as in duty bound, will every pray.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, (the Council concurring,) That we approve and adopt the foregoing memorial, and request the Governor of the Territory to forward a copy thereof to each of the Governors of the States whose Legislatures are now in session.

All which is respectfully submitted

CHAS. B. LINES, Chairman.
JOHN T. SNODDY.
ROBERT REYNOLDS.
M. R. BENTON.
J. C. LAMBDIN.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above report, memorial and resolution were adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, at the legislative session of 1861.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. W. UPDEGRAFF,
President of the Council.

ALFRED GRAY, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, Secretary of the Council.

In accordance with the terms and facts set forth in the foregoing memorial of the Kansas Legislature, the New-York Kansas Relief Committee coöperate with the Territorial Committee at Atchison, of which Gen. POMEROY is Chairman, and Mayor G. H. FAIRCHILD is Treasurer.

Contributions may be sent to JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City; and bundles of clothing to the Room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Committee meet twice each week to transact their business. It is important, therefore, that the friends of Kansas send in their help at once.

Explanatory Note from Judge Edmonds.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your criticism on my article on BACON, in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* for March, is correct in saying that I give DIXON's ideas and employ his language without giving him any credit therefor; but I was unconscious of that at the time.

I wrote the article while attending the Court of Appeals last January, where I had access to the State Library. There I found the London *Athenæum*, to which I did give credit. After my article was written, and the MS. was sent to the *Knickerbocker*, I received from the editor of it a copy of DIXON's work.

On perusing that work, I found that the articles in the *Athenæum* must have been written by DIXON, for they contained not merely his ideas, but his very language; and thus it was that I was made to appear to give his ideas and employ his language, though it was not till after I had sent my article to the printer that I ever heard of DIXON's work. Yours, &c.,

J. W. EDMONDS.

IMPORTATIONS INTO ARIZONA.—The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Tucson on Feb. 1, gives the following abstract of a decree issued by GOV. PESQUEIRA, in relation to the transit premium of goods to Arizona *via* Guaymas: It is intended that all importations for Arizona shall pay 10 per cent. on the duties imposed by the Mexican tariff of 1856, which average about 30 per cent. There are, however, additional duties, amounting in all to 15 per cent. on the tariff, and the percentage on this, with warehousing, will probably bring our share up to 20 per cent. on the tariff price, or an average of 6 per cent. *ad valorem*. Most articles, the correspondent writes, can be brought to Tucson much cheaper, under this regulation, than *via* Texas or Fort Yuma, and as long as this liberal policy prevails, both Arizona and Sonora will benefit by it. The measure will undoubtedly greatly assist in developing the resources of Arizona, and with the increased demand for Sonora produce, the farmers and traders of that country will share its advantages.

NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED FOR NEW-YORK.—John Bissell, Lawrence J. Goodale, George Kellock, Eugene Lawrence, Thomas F. Peers, John E. Sterling, William L. Taylor, Clark B. Wheeler, Laurens Joseph, George D. Lyman, Louis W. Morris, Washington Murray, Joseph O'Brien, John P. Paulison, Samuel A. Phillips, John W. Pirsson, Wm. H. Riblet, Israel Russell, Robert Sewell, Wm. A. Smalley, James Ward Smyth, William H. Stansbury, John J. Tyler, Samuel E. Tyschirner, Joseph H. York, Henry H. Rice.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861.—McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description for Spring wear.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gilfords's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Before you go to the Inauguration, call at HYATT'S, corner Maiden-lane and Broadway, for your Cards, if you want them done in a superior manner, either from new plates or your old ones.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st.

MARRIED.

PEARSON—MASON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, ALEXANDER PEARSON, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of John F. MASON, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

STARIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Chas. Trumbull White, AGNES A., youngest daughter of J. N. Starin, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 19th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, ROBERT DODGE, aged 67 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Minetta-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, JEREMIAH F. JENKINS, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., where his friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

KERRIGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, THOMAS F. KERRIGAN, son of James Kerrigan.

His funeral will take place at 9 o'clock A. M., this (Thursday) morning, from the Church of St. Columba, West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, LAURENA, only remaining child of Wm. J. and Mary J. Lyon, aged 2 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. Nichols, No. 912d-av., this day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

GILSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, of disease of the brain, JOHN, infant son of Margaret and John Gilsey, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 243 Wooster-st.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, MARY C. OLIVER, wife of the late Edwin W. Oliver, and daughter of John Couthell, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, James D. Oliver, No. 62 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Miss JANE MORGAN, in the 58th year of her age.

Due notice of her funeral will be given.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph N. Ely, ELIZABETH MITCHELL ROBBINS, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Daniel C. and William M. Robbins, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 106 Henry-st., on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WINTERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, JOHN WINTERS, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John, Hugh J. Matthew and Joseph H. Winters, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No 124 York-st.

CARY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, at his residence, No. 92 Remsen-st., WILLIAM H. CARY, in the 63d year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday March 1, punctually at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, after a short illness, MARY ANN, wife of Joel H. Miller.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Willoughby-st., on Friday morning, March 1, at 9 o'clock.

OLNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at No. 83 Prince-st., FRANK CURTIS, son of George and Mary Olney.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COVERT.—At his residence, Locust Valley, Long Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, JACOB F. COVERT, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Matinecock, on Friday, March 1, at 11 o'clock.

RICH.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, of old age, STEPHEN RICH, aged 89 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, in Kinderhook, this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—At his residence, in Eatontown, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, Dr. JOHN P. LEWIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

CLAPP.—At Stuyvesant Landing, on Sabbath, Feb. 24, of consumption, Mr. JUSTUS EARL CLAPP, in the 25th year of his age.

The Christian hope, based on the Rock of Ages, enabled him to meet the last enemy with composure.

SALOMON.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Feb. 24, suddenly, ROSALIE A., wife of David Salomon, of that city, and daughter of Hayman Levy, of South Carolina.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 149, Feb. 27, 1861.
62, 60, 22, 52, 66, 15, 31, 73, 24, 9, 5, 34, 56.
Class No. 150, Feb. 27, 1861.
64, 52, 15, 13, 19, 39, 48, 32, 54, 65, 26, 66, 11, 14.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 27, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE
OF CULTIVATED PORTUGAL ELDER.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE.
Celebrated for its medical and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, and some of the first families in Europe and America.
SPEER'S SAMBUCI, OR WINE OF ELDER, is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from Portugal elder, recommended by Chemists and Physicians, as possessing medicinal properties superior to any other Wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children.
A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and admired for its rich peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.
None genuine unless
Alfred Speer Passaic
is over the cork of each bottle.
Sold by HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway; CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-avenue Hotel; D. S. BARNES & CO., Park Row, and Druggists generally.
A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Office No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.
APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.
THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?
To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.
Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.
FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.
SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies, to act promptly, generously

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and nurse to children out of arms, or as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing; best of reference to the lady (now boarding) with whom the advertiser lived eight years. Apply for two days at No. 237 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and washing, in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best of City reference given. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, middle door, third floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a young woman, or to do chamberwork and washing. Can give four years' reference from one place. Apply at No. 52 Christy-st., 1st floor, No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c —WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 61 29th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days,

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUation wanted as chambermaid or nurse, and to do plain sewing, by an American Protestant young woman; is kind to children, and highly recommended. Call at No. 154 8th av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a lady, if requires; wages no object, so as to have a good home; has good City reference. Call until engaged at No. 116 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 261 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the general housework, in a small family, or to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; has the very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the City or country, as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as well as jellies, blancmanges, cakes, biscuit, pies &c., can be highly recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 289 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can make all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 29th-st., first floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND WILLING YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; she is a good plain cook and baker and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; she has the best of references; wages no object; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 357 2d av., near 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly with soups, made dishes, game, &c. Best of city and country reference. Address C. M., No. 11 7th-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; understands meats, soups and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, in a small, private family; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Inquire at No. 16 Clarkson-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook, who understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; is a good cook and an excellent baker; would prefer the country for the season; none but a small family need apply; three years' reference. Call at No 228 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook; understands all kinds of soups, and also has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook and laundress, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook, and a superior washer and ironer; good City references given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable Protestant young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found excellent in the above occupation. Good reference, if required. Call at No. 422 Greenwich-st., corner of Laight, top floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls—one as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, to do plain sewing, or assist with the washing. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation as good plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITuation by a professed cook; understands soups, games, jellies, creams, and all kinds of desserts, pastries &c.; also by a first-class laundress, who understands French fluting; satisfactory references given for both; the cook has lived in some of the first City families for years. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch woman, a situation (in City or country) as first-class cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes superior bread and pies, &c.; has the best of reference from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable Protestant girls, one as good cook; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRSTclass cook wishes a situation in a private family; good City reference can be had; also a good seamstress, and would assist with the children; can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av. second floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING IN ALL its branches. A competent person wishes employment by the day or week; can operate on several sewing machines. Call, or address a note to M. T., No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A SITUation wanted to do general housework for a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, steady and trustworthy; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable Scotch elderly Protestant widow, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to the care of children; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st., upper floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady wishes to take charge of a house, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 171 Clinton-st., near Grand, in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, or chamber work and fine washing; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 44 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house. Can give good reference for honesty and capability. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-rate laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can get up gentlemen's linen in superior style, also embroideries and all fine washing; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 120 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as first-class laundress, who understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a first-class laundress, a so by a chambermaid, who understands plain sewing, situations. Call at their present employer's, No. 39 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; first-class City references from private families; thoroughly confident of her business. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 285 East 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good plain sewer; no objection to go to the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Call in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, and can take full charge of a young baby, and can bring the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 231 Mott-st., front house, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can give the best of references. To be seen at her present place, from 10 to 12 o'clock, No. 793 Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman a baby to wet nurse at her own home, who has her own baby; has the best of references; none but those that can pay for the best of care need apply. Call at No. 488 6th-av., for two days, Room No. 7.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 115 Mott-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in some respectable private family; has no objection to the country; to wait on a lady; can cut and make all sorts of ladies' and children's undergarments; is willing to do light chamberwork if required; a steady situation preferred. Can be seen until engaged, by note or personally, at No. 69 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as family seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; is quick at the needle; finishes after a dressmaker in style; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRSTclass English seamstress, to engage with a few private families to go out by the week or month; does all kinds of family sewing, infants' clothing, cut and baste for a sewing machine; has the best of City reference for ability and character. Address No. 91 3d-av., or No. 9 5th-st., in the store, near the Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to traveling; unexceptionable reference. Inquire for 4 days at No. 127 West 27th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family, understands all kinds of sewing and cutting out; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store, between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young lady who has got one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to work by the day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 67 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A WELCH girl, a situation as seamstress; is accomplished in all kind of needle-work pertaining to a family, and would make herself otherwise useful; character unexceptional. Address A. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English woman, a situation as seamstress or to wait on a lady and do chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 367½ Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can make ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 353 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, either by the day, week, or month; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days, in the store.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, or would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; no objection to go to the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 529 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, employment as a clerk in a law office; writes a good hand; has had some experience; references satisfactory. Address C. B.-W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, by a competent and responsible party, at a moderate salary. Address C. P. N., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, sober man; he thoroughly understands his business; he has been in some of the best familes in Europe, as well as in New-York; has the best of City reference. Address P. C. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE, middle aged man, a situation as coachman, who can furnish most undoubted qualifications as to capability, honesty and trustworthiness; will be found civil and obliging. Address J. F. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man—smart, active, and honest, wishes a situation; is a very superior driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is well acquainted with the City; has good reference. Call, or address, JAMES, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note, Q. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a faithful, honest man, who is a good groom and careful driver, and wishes to earn an honest living for himself and family, who are at present in want of the means to live. Call on or address G. D., West 16th-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family, by a man who can give the best City reference, and has lived in first-class families in the City. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; fully understands the care of horses; can produce the best of City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 13 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—WANTed a situation by a respectable and thoroughly competent married man, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer, and has several years' experience in his business; excellent reference from City or country. Call on or address M. D., at Mr. Moore's, No. 35 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at Mr. Thompson's, corner Grand-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn, till March 1.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services; can procure the best of City reference. Address, for two days, F. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver; is an excellent vegetable gardener; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by an Englishman, single; is a good groom and careful driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; City and country reference. Address T. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER OR FARMER.—A Protestant man, with four years' reference, wishes a situation; is a careful and steady driver, a good plain gardener, and a good farmer; will make himself useful about the place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs,

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a steady man, who is sober, honest, and civil, and has undoubted reference. Address P. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and can be relied on for honesty, sobriety and industry; can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address A. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days,

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses any gentleman in the want of a man will find him satisfactory and obliging; no objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for T. F.

AS FARMER.—AN ACTIVE HONEST AND sober man, with three years' reference, wishes a situation as farmer; understands everything connected with a farm; is also an excellent hand to take care of stock; is a good driver, and will make himself useful. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a sober, industrious married Englishman, who understands the culture of fruits, vines flowers and vegetables; also, he lays out new grounds; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class situation; has had twenty years' experience in this country; has the best of reference, Address J. U., at Miss Patten's, No. 35 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER—CARPENTER.—Situations wanted by two Protestant men, one as farmer or vegetable gardener, the other as carpenter; is willing to make himself useful about the place; the farmer is married; the wife would take charge of a dairy if required; no objections to go West; can give first-class [illegible] Address as above, BOX NO. 199 *Times* Office, or to Mrs. WILLIAMS, 193 East 26th-st.

AS FARMER, GARDENER, COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Wanted, a situation by a married man, without children; is capable of occupying the above situations; has the best reference from City and country. For particulars, address for two days P. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (an Englishman,) who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; can be trusted in his master's absence; understands the laying out of new grounds, the care of greenhouses, forcing of grapes, flower and vegetable gardens, and all kinds of pruning; has references from his former employers. Address R. T. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man thoroughly acquainted with green house, hot-house, grape houses, &c.; is a thorough practical man in all branches and details of the business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M. C., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of gardening, and is capable of taking the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; can give the best of references. Address W. C., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man; has a perfect knowledge of his business, the propagation of all kinds of flowers and landscape gardening, green-house fruit, vegetables, &c. A note addressed this week to T. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, will be attended to. Good City and country reference.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by an Englishman; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; married; no family; good references given. Address H. C., for three days, to Mr J. Humphries, gardener and florist, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man; has lived in some of the best situations in England and Scotland; understands graperies, greenhouses, &c.; satisfactory references. Address HORTENSIS, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) wishes a situation as gardener, where his faithful services can be appreciated; he understands his business, and has satisfactory references. Apply to A. M'L., at Isaac Buchanan's, No. 9 West 17th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands his business in both, and has had long experience in this country; understands the laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer. Address M. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business well; has lived with the best families in the old country. Address, for two days, J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO BUSIness, desires a situation in a good house, where he can obtain a moderate remuneration; unexceptionable reference given. Address TWENTY-THREE, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR a man and wife within any family; man as coachman and gardener; and wife as chambermaid or laundress; both Protestant; best of reference given. Apply, till engaged, at No. 12 Dover-st., near Franklin-square.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; one willing to go into the country, and to assist in the care of children, may apply at No. 12 West 21st-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, IN A small, private family, a woman as cook; must understand her business in all its branches, and be willing to do part of the washing and ironing; best City reference required. Apply to-day, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 8 East 36th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A man as coachman and gardener; must understand the care of greenhouse. Call at No. 116 West-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, who understands his business in all its branches. A single man preferred. Apply at No. 54 Broad-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; one who has experience with children and is capable of taking charge of an infant. Apply for two days at No. 74 9th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMER and wife to take charge of a farm on the Hudson, on the 1st of April; recommendations for ability required. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON, Fulton-av., between Grand and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT LADIES, OF genteel address, wanted for the City and every section of the Union and Canada, to canvass for Mme. DEMOREST'S "Quarterly Report of Fashion." Call on or address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN PROVE his abilities as a penman and accountant satisfactorily; a pretender will not answer. Address D. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTner, special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock, furniture, &c., of an Embroidery and Fancy Goods business ten years established, in the best and most central location in Broadway; modern store, and fixtures new. Address, in relation thereto, A. W., P. O., Station D.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., Manufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, super-fine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 60 cents upwards; Postoffice, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufasturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PAIR OF GOLD-FRAMED EYEGLASSES. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving them at No. 96 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE"
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine, 26-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke; in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house, with six to ten lots, beautifully situated between Fulton and Atlantic avs., containing parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second, four rooms and large open attic on the third; wash-room in basement, with store rooms, flagged and cemented, and large cellar; hot-air furnace in cellar and grates in all the fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden, under cultivation for several years, is stocked with the choicest fruits and shrubbery; extensive arbors, supporting vines and espaliers, which produce grapes and other fruits in profusion. Inquire of D. FARLEY, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. One of the finest locations in the city; a full lot and dining room in the rear; it contains eleven rooms; not five minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; Ridgewood water is in it, and the sewerage of the street is completed. Should it not be sold by the 20th of March, the owner would rent or lease it, partially furnished or not, as may be desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Fifty acres of prime table land near New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with modern-built dwelling, barns, granary, and other out-buildings, handsome garden, and orchard, containing a variety of fruit trees. Also, fish-pond and grapery; with all farming utensils. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with double parlors, marble mantels, fine court yard, in a genteel block owned by American families, for sale. Price $2,300. Terms, to a good family, about $500 cash, and $50 quarterly till paid. Location No. 89 15th-st., near 4th-av., South Brooklyn. Inquire of Mr. DAY, No. 76 same block.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1½ inches by 100 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

57 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—The lots are clear of incumbrance, and situate on high grounds, beyond Bedford, at the right of Fulton-av., in Brooklyn. A fair, equitable trade will be made for a house for occupancy, by PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON EASY terms, the four-story, brown stone house No. 123 Hudson-st. It has all the improvements, and is in good order. Or it will be leased to a desirable tenant. Carpet and oil cloths also for sale cheap. Apply on the premises; or to GEO. W. LOSS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO 23 BREVOORT PLACE, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 23 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

$4.500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The house and lot No. 299 7th-st.; house 3-story and basement, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 152 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of JOEL U. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses, on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold, on easy terms, a neat three-story high-stoop brick house, having furnace and gas fixtures, in good order, on 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av, west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO OR THREE very fine brick houses on Greene-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a beautiful location, and for sale very cheap, by MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

2 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R. R. Inquire of F. L. B. MAYHEW, 120 Maiden-lane, or D. F. Ball, S. Orange.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement, house No. 61 7th-av., finished complete throughout with all conveniences; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 235 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR sale or exchange for house or lots up town. Address H. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Clouster Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 47 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

TO LET—A FERTILE FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, situated at Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. Good house and out-buildings, and abundance of fruit. There is also a saw-mill and good water-power. Northern Railroad of New-Jersey trains run twice a day. For further information, apply to A. McFARLAND, No. 118 4th-av., or on the premises, of JOSEPH WHITE.

FARM FOR SALE.—SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, IN

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Tahaska..	Southeast, Northeast	7	74	17	40
Tahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Tahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Tahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 27, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

"THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THE SPLENDID

Five-story and attic white marble building and plot, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 24th-st., opposite the

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL" and MADISON-SQUARE, and known as the ALBEMARLE HOTEL.

Size of plot, 108 feet 9 inches front on Broadway, 117 feet 10½ inches on 24th-st, 81 feet 2 inches on the west side, and 79 feet 10½ inches on the north side, with 5 feet court yard on 24th-st.

TERMS LIBERAL.

The Surveyor's drawing of the above property can be seen at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be had.

"THE ASTORIA GAS WORKS,"

Including land, buildings, mains, metres, and valuable village contracts for a long term of years, &c.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, in Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18,100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA C. MORRIS, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 54 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part, of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. of black walnut finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany amour & glace, pier glasses, elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock, in their galleries, No. 23 Nassau st., fine original water-color drawings and sketches, by celebrated artists, from the collection of the late W. W. Baartz, of the Hague, comprising many fine works by Frank, Hattenburg, Schetel, Barbier, Verhydonck, Van Driest, Verboeckhoven, Koebel, Schmidt, Wyck, Vandenberg, Veronese, Hobbermer, Grootevelt, Rooseboom, Berghom, Blommart, Moncheron, and many others of great celebrity. Also, the balance of the sketches left from the last sale, belonging to the collection of Mr. Freeman, that were received from Rome; also, about 50 ancient and modern oil paintings, sold to close invoices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 394 Mulberry-st., Wesley-place, near Bleecker-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor furniture covered with brocatel, pier mirrors, centre and side tables, rosewood piano, 6¾ octave, made to order, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, mahogany hair cloth rockers, chairs, mahogany card tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, immediately after the sale of furniture, the house and lot, No. 394 Mulberry-st., Wesley place, near Bleecker-st. The house, 30 feet 3 inches front by 50 deep; lot 85 feet deep; house substantially built, 3 story, attic, basement and sub-cellar, with gas, Croton water baths, sewers, &c.; $7,000 or $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage—rents now for $1,000. Terms—10 per cent on day of sale, balance on delivery of deed.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather-beds, carpets, one gray mare, wagon and harness, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BOHEMIAN PRUNES.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, in front of store, (for account of whom it may concern,) Bohemian Prunes—60 casks superior Bohemian Prunes, slightly damaged on the voyage.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by GEORGE J. FOSTER and J. STEWART JACKSON; at Lima (Peru) by JOSEPH HOBSON; and at New-York by GEORGE G. HOBSON, all acting partners.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMSON NEALE will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.

The silent partners to the copartnership are JOSEPH W. ALSOP, HENRY CHAUNCEY and THEODORE W. RILEY, of New-York; and EDWARD MCCALL and STANHOPE PREVOST, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the Houses at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHEMUS and ROBERT BURNETT, acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.—A DENTIST, OF SEVERAL years' experience, wishes to associate himself in Dentistry with a Dentist well established in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire at JONES & WHITE, No. 668 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

GASLIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million of dollars of stock in various City Gaslight Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

This is the only security exempt from the influence of political disturbances.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
Rooms of the *American Gaslight Journal*,
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FEB. 28, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Park Bank	$100	25 East River Bk. $25
40	Citizens' Bk.	25	25 Man. & Mer. Bk. 100
20	Tradesmen's Bk.	40	30 Market Bank 100
50	St. Nicholas Bk.	100	20 Wms'burgh City Ins. 50
25	Standard Ins.	50	40 N. Y. Con. Stage. 25
60	Lorillard Ins.	25	50 Hope Ins. 50
30	Neptune Mar. Ins.	100	20 N. J. R. & T. Co. 50
50	Equitable Ins.	35	10 Security Ins. 50
20	Lamar Ins.	100	50 U. S. S. S. Refing. Co. 100
20	Washington Ins.	100	10 Relief Ins. 50
15	Merchants' Ins.	50	50 Am. Exchange Ins. 50
50	Sar. & Whit. R.	50	13 Hanover Ins. 50
40	Jersey City Ins.	50	40 Exchange Ins. 30
10	Commercial Ins.	100	40 Stuyvesant Ins. 25
40	N. Y. Con. Stage	25	50 Phœnix Ins. 50
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	

$3,000 New-York & Erie R. Assented Bds. of 1871.
2,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds.
19,000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
25,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R 3d Mtge. 7 per cent. Bds.

Next Regular sale on MONDAY, March 4. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Sibley, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irwin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of Sibley, undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.

No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds. Clayton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Forest Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 1% per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

C. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place. New-York, Feb. 26, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next, also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest on the Bonds of this Road due March 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Seventh Ward Bank, on presentation of the coupons.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COUPON BONDS OF THE LAST GOVERNMENT Loan for sale in sums to suit. MERRITT, STRANG & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

ERICSSON ENGINE WANTED—AT SECOND hand, by GEO. A. JONES, No. 59 William-st.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860 ..... $6,813,855 20

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,392 05	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,941 60	$1,539,575 15
		$7,553,430 35

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	13,154 96	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,649 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,943 34	$563,574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 14

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,233 50	
Real Estate	49,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,989,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,133 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,951,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583

Of which are:

For Life	$35,200,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,832
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591

Of which are;

For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL $200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAKMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

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effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphil

FROM MARYLAND.

Baltimore City—No Longer Mob-Town—Efficiency of its Present Police System—Preparations for the Reception of Mr. Lincoln—Disappointment, Rumors and Libels.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Baltimore City, some two years ago, was, and anterior to that time had been, the scene of many a cruel and wicked outrage. The Know-Nothing Party controlled the City Government, and, under its rule, lawlessless and violence usurped our streets, and the most public thoroughfares were disgraced by open and deliberate violations of order and decorum. Assassination and murder invaded the fireside and selected its victims from among the executive officers of the law. Men, bodly eminent, in talent and position, winked at and tolerated this state of affairs, through partisan motives and for party purposes. But while their sway in Baltimore seemed absolute, the effect upon the rest of the State produced disgust and vigorous condemnation, resulting in a return to the Legislature, which convened last December twelvemonth, of a large majority opposed to the Know-Nothing Party, and ready to aid that respectable body of our fellow-citizens, here known as Reformers, in any remedial measures they might propose. Such measures were carefully prepared by a Committee of the latter gentlemen; and, in the face of every sort of opposition and mischievous influence, professional and otherwise, from this city, were adopted by the Legislature, giving to Baltimore its present most effective and valuable police system, superior for all purposes of order and protection to any elsewhere to be found in the United States.

Baltimore, owing to the disorders and frauds that had characterized the previous election, had no legal representation in the Legislature that passed these laws; but in the election which ensued their passage, she indorsed them, and the action of the Reformers, by an overwhelming majority of some eight thousand votes. In the November Presidential election, a month after, the voters fell into party lines; and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE carried the city by some twenty-three hundred majority; leaving a plurality, however, in favor of BELL, DOUGLAS and LINCOLN—the vote of the latter gentleman being about one thousand.

This plurality, in both the city and State, augmented by the more conservative of those who voted for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, have constituted what may now be called the Union Party, as contradistinguished from those who have countenanced or excused the secession movement of the South. They have opposed the calling of a Convention, and have in this respect approved of and sustained the action of Gen. HICKS. Besides these, however, there are a very large number who, while condemning the Governor's course as unwise, are yet strong Union men, and have believed that the national troubles could be best, and most efficiently cured by means of a united South. There are, or have been heretofore, very few men in Maryland seriously in favor of permanent secession; and there are none, certainly none possessing any influence or consideration, who would, for a moment, have countenanced any insult or outrage to the President elect on his passage through this State to Washington. The efficiency, too, of the new police, under its present organization and control, would have secured the decency and dignity of our city against the possibility of any such contumely and reproach, had there have been among us any base enough to have had in contemplation any act or acts calculated to bring such upon her. All, therefore, that has been written and published about conspiracies and plots in Baltimore and Maryland, is absurd and false; the inventions of panic-makers, and reckless disturbers of public confidence and respect. No man, worthy of regard, feels otherwise than gratified that the President elect has reached Washington in safety; and no man in this State worthy of regard, but feels indignant at the calumny which asserts that he could not have passed openly among us in that security and honorable observance due to the eminent position which he fills. The President elect was badly advised, and the friends of the Government here regret exceedingly that such should have been the case. He would have been received by the city authorities with the honor and respect due to the Presidency, and this without regard to party feelings or considerations of any kind whatever. Ample security had been provided for his comfort and convenience, both here and on the line of his travel through the State. CECIL.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE COUNTY BALANCES—NO MORE BILLS FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS TO BE PAID.

The Board of Supervisors met again on Tuesday.

The Comptroller's Weekly Statement of the condition of the County Treasury was read. It presents the following figures:

Balance, Feb. 16	$853,456 84
Receipts	33,040 11
Total	$886,496 45
Payments	3,133 32
Balance, Feb. 23	$883,363 13

The Quarterly bill of the physicians who have held *post-mortem* examinations by order of the different Coroners, amounting to $700 and over, excited considerable discussion, but was eventually passed and ordered paid. A resolution was offered by Mr. WEISSMAN, directing an inquiry into the expediency of employing three practical surgeons to hold *ante* and *post-mortem* examinations, under the direction of the Coroners, and having been adopted, may tend to reduce considerably the expenses heretofore incurred for this purpose. Several bills, heretofore mentioned, and which had been refused, were ordered paid. Considerable discussion ensued upon a proposition of Mr. TWEED to adjourn until the 12th of March, in order to allow members to attend the Inauguration ceremonies on the 4th prox., but it was voted down, and the Board adjourned, to meet on Tuesday of next week.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ANNUAL ELECTION—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Garden, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. The weekly statement shows that there have been 464 arrivals during the last week, making a total of 3,940, or an excess of 375 over the same date last year. The number of inmates in Ward's Island institution is 1,227; receipts for commutation of passengers, $594; aggregate receipts, $24,518 72; disbursements: $20,296 90; balance, $4,221 82.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.
Vice-President—CYRUS CURTISS.

Mr. VERPLANCK returned thanks for the renewed honor conferred upon him. The remainder of the Board stands the same as heretofore. The Board adjourned.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT FOR CLEANING STREETS SIGNED.

The second injunction upon the proceedings being taken to conclude the Hackley contract for cleaning the streets having been dissolved, Tuesday morning, the contract was signed at 2 o'clock on the same afternoon. The contractor, Andrew J. Hackley, is bound in two sureties, (Messrs. Thomas and Anthony S. Hope,) in the sum of $100,000 each, to clean all the streets and avenues for five years, at the price of $279,000 per annum, and he will commence work to-day. The contract, approved by the Corporation Counsel, had been in readiness and in the hands of the City Inspector for several days past.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A COMMENDABLE CHARITY.—By advertisement published in another column, it will be seen that the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital hold their annual meeting next Friday forenoon, at the Institution, situated on Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue. All friends of the objects for which the charity has been founded, are requested to attend. This Institution aims to relieve the humbler classes of women, who are obliged to work during the day, of the cares of attending to their infants during certain hours, the little ones being received in the morning when the mothers are going to work, and carefully tended and nursed until called for in the evening. Sick children are also received into the Hospital, and provided with excellent medical attention, the Institution thus performing a most necessary duty, and saving many hundred children annually from those soporific drugs and cordials which are so commonly used to quiet infants during the compulsory daily absences of their mothers.

WALKING TO WASHINGTON.—Mr. WESTON, the pedestrian who is walking from Boston to Washington to fulfill an undertaking predicated upon the event of the Presidential election, arrived in this City at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 11:40 A. M. yesterday. Notwithstanding detentions that he has met with on the route thus far, he was in advance of his time. It has taken him five days to walk from Boston to this City, and his agreement places him under an obligation to reach the Capital in five days more, and be present at the Inauguration. He was in good health and spirits, and confident of success. After remaining in the City five hours, he crossed to Jersey City, and thence, at 5 P. M., went on his way rejoicing.

THE SOUND STEAMERS—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The steamers of all the Boston lines change their hour of departure from New-York, on and after to-day, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Commonwealth*, of the Boston route *vid* Groton, takes her place on the line to-day for the first Spring trip; she has been thoroughly renovated, recoppered, repaired and repainted. Always, heretofore, one of the most attractive boats to travelers, on account of her splendid accommodations, she is now fitted up to be lighted with gas throughout, which is to be supplied from the City mains, giving to passengers a brilliant and ready light in all the saloons and state rooms.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—Letters for Europe will be received at Mr. CUNARD'S office, Bowling Green, to 10 A. M. to-day, (Thursday,) to go forward per steamship *Jura*, for Liverpool direct. The departure of the steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, has been postponed to Saturday, the 2d of March, at 12 M.

FIRE IN A VINEGAR ESTABLISHMENT.—About 11½ o'clock last night a fire occurred in the vinegar manufactory No. 18 Suffolk-street, occupied by H. HORTZENDORF, in consequence of some coals having fallen from the stove upon the floor. It was soon extinguished. The building belongs to Mr. Fox, President of the Manhattan Gas Company.

FIRE IN A TAILOR'S STORE.—A fluid lamp exploded last evening in the tailor's store of HUGH MCCALL, No. 167 Greenwich-street, and set fire to the stock. The flames were extinguished, however, without much damage having resulted.

FIRE IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—At 3½ o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire occurred in the larger bier saloon occupied by A. REINERS, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. It was extinguished without a great deal of damage having resulted.

RELIGIOUS.—To-day, 28th inst.,—the day of prayer for Colleges,—religious exercises will be held in the Chapel of the New-York University. A sermon will be delivered at 11 A. M. by Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Jr.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. PAEZ.—Gen. PAEZ, the Venezuelan hero and patriot, left this City yesterday *en route* for Venezuela, where his services are required by the Government. He travels by railroad to New-Orleans, whence he will take a steamer to Venezuela.

DEPARTURE OF COL. FREMONT.—The steamship *Africa* left this port yesterday at noon, for Liverpool, with 37 passengers, among them Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, of California.

DEPARTURE OF THE SAXONIA POSTPONED.—The departure of the steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, has been postponed to Saturday, the 2d of March, at 12 M.

Eighth Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society.

INTERESTING REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The Trustees and members of the Children's Aid Society—one of the most beneficent institutions of the Metropolis—held their eighth annual meeting yesterday in the Director's room of the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway, the President, W. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. ISAAC BELL, BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND, W. C. GILMAN, HOWARD POTTER, and JAS. L. PHELPS, M. D., were unanimously reëlected. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Mr. BOOTH was reëlected President, and Mr. WILLIAMS, Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The following exhibit from the Treasurer's report, shows the financial condition of the Society to be in a satisfactory condition:

The balance on hand, Feb. 1, 1860, was	$425 61
Received from all sources since then	19,815 36
Total	$20,241 17
Paid out for all purposes, for year ending Feb. 1, 1861	$19,762 92
Balance now on hand	478 25
Total	$20,241 17

There have been provided with homes and employment during the last year:

Boys, 589; Girls, 167; Men, 15; Women, 33. Total, 804.

The report of the Secretary, Rev. CHARLES LORING BRACE, is very interesting. During the eight years in which the Society has been in existence, nearly 7,000 children have been rescued from the poverty and temptations of the City, and are growing up respectable and industrious young men and women. In the appendix to the report there is a statement, signed by the Sergeant and a number of the members of the Detective Police Force, stating that within their range of observation there were not half as many petty thieves or female offenders against property this year, as in the last or former years, and this result they attribute to such efforts as those of the Newsboys' Lodging House, Industrial Schools and the Emigration to the West.

The Report proceeds to speak in the most favorable terms of the operation and influence of the various associate Institutions for the relief of destitute children, instancing particularly, the Newsboys' Lodging House, where, in the past year, 27,390 lodgings were furnished to boys, and 13 341 meals given to the more necessitous. During the year, 330 boys saved $1,257 77 in the bank of the Institution. The various Industrial Schools are duly and favorably noticed, particularly the Hudson River School, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street; the Fourth Ward Industrial School; the School of the House of Industry, No. 100 West Sixteenth-street, where 186 children of the poorest class, under 10 years of age, both boys and girls, come daily and are fed, taught and clothed; the East River Industrial Sessions, East Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue; the Social and Industrial German School, No. 439 Grand-street; the Italian Schoolhouse of Industry, at the Five Points; the Hamersley-street Industrial School; the Battery Industrial School, No. 15 State-street, and the Boys' Meeting, No. 204 Bleecker-street. The reports from the teachers and directors of each of the foregoing Institutions were truly gratifying.

Lecture on Military Science by Lieut. Viele.

Lieut. VIELE, late of the United States Army, and Captain of the Engineer Corps of the Seventh Regiment, delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture at Irving Hall, Tuesday evening, on "Field Fortifications." The lecture was the first of a course, given under the auspices of the Twelfth Regiment, of which the second and third are to delivered by Gen. YATES and Capt. LOVELL. Lieut. VIELE dwelt upon the conduct of troops in the field, giving some interesting details, especially of the manner of managing volunteer troops, with frequent illustrations drawn from incidents which came under his observation in Mexico, where he earned his name in the regular service.

He alluded to the insufficient equipment of our militia and urged the necessity in view of the present state of affairs in our country, of immediate measures for placing our troops in a condition to be serviceable. Lieut. VIELE gave an erudite description of field-works, and the manner of their preparation and attack. He told the story of the war in the Crimea—of the Alma, of Balaklava, and of the charge of the famous Light Brigade, of Inkerman, and of the siege of Sebastopol. From it he drew lessons of great importance in the school of the soldier. A large map of Sebastopol, as it appeared when the Allies were before it, a chart of Charleston Harbor, and diagrams of field-works were used in illustrating the discourse.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SPORTSMAN.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. NATHAN H. SMITH, a native of New-Haven, Conn, 20 years of age, who lost his life on the 18th of last January, while hunting for amusement at Goodalooke County, Texas, by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece. Deceased was the son of Mr. NATHAN SMITH, of No. 33 West Twenty-seventh-street, this City, and his remains were brought here for interment.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A RAILROAD EMPLOYE.

Frome Lasee, a brakeman in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was killed on Tuesday while the train was approaching Bordentown, in consequence of his head having come in contact with an abutment of a bridge while he was leaning over the front platform of a car to look at the engine. The remains were brought to this City for interment, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon them. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, 35 years of age.

A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of THEODORE ZELLER, a boy three years of age, who was run over on Tuesday afternoon by a heavy truck, opposite No. 3 North William street, and died almost instantly. MICHAEL REORDON, the driver of the vehicle, was arrested, but the testimony having shown that the occurrence was from no fault of his, the Coroner discharged him.

FATAL CASUALTY ON BOARD THE NORTH CAROLINA.

Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest upon the body of a sailor named WALLACE, whose remains were brought to this City from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where he had met his death by falling from the masthead.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Amos Kendall and lady, from Washington, and Hon. George M. Grier, of Goshen; Com. Hazard, of the United States Navy; Lieut. T. H. Lawrence, of the United States Revenue Service; Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia; Capt. Woodruff, of the United States Army; G. F. Bailey, of Pittsburgh; Judge Rosenkrans, of Glens Falls; A. D. Jessup and J. H. Pine, of Philadelphia; J. B. Platt, of Colchester, and E. M. Peck, of Burlington, Vt, are at the Astor House.

M. Lamereux, of California; J. M. Livingston, of Utah; J. R. McDonald, of Illinois; J. E. Ashfield, of England; M. Jordan, of Virginia; J. H. Lathrop, of New-Mexico; J. W. Taylor, of Missouri, and J. T. Thurston, of Kentucky, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; A. M. D. McCook, of the U. S. Army; T. W. Evans and P. C. Gardner, of Nashville, Tenn.; J. J. Gregg, of South Carolina; M. B. Morrison, of St. Louis; J. W. Brummagin, of California, and G. Twitchell, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

T. G. Wood and M. Mitchell, of H. B. M. Army, Quebec; G. Dwight, of Springfield, and W. Gibson, of Yonkers, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. H. L. Nichols and family; W Furniss, of Montreal, and G. Buehler, of Baden Baden, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—Pursuant to a call signed by influential citizens, a meeting for the relief of the poor was held Tuesday evening in the City Hall. The attendance was limited. Ex-Mayor HALL, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was called to the Chair, and Mr. ROLLIN, chosen Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting. He stated that the funds of the Association were exhausted. The number of families assisted since October 1, 1860, is one thousand three hundred and forty. Of the number, five hundred and twenty-five were American. The average number weekly for the last six weeks was four hundred and ninety, of whom one hundred and ninety were American. The average expenditure for the six weeks was $600. The whole amount expended to date is $5,022. The amount collected is $3,724, making, with the amount of subscriptions estimated as collectable, $5,175. A surplus of $152 remains, but returns not yet made, it is thought, will exhaust the sum. Mr. HALL further stated that facts daily transpired, showing the prevalence of destitution and suffering. Mr. EAMES, Secretary of the Association, followed, and said the class of persons needing assistance were not seen in the streets. They were those who were not accustomed to apply for charity. He cited numerous cases in support of his position. Mr. CHITTENDEN referred to the suffering among certain classes incident to political disturbances, and said the urgent claims of the people of Kansas should not be disregarded, but at the same time the poor at home should be cared for. Rev. Drs. FARLEY, BAYLIS, CUTTER and other gentlemen made remarks, and a resolution providing for an immediate collection was adopted. By another resolution the clergymen of the city were requested to raise collections in their churches to promote the objects of the meeting. The collectors of the Association for the several districts were also requested to canvass again for contributions. Subscriptions to the amount of $1,029 were then received. Mr. SPROTT, baker, corner of Jay and Concord streets, agreed to bake into bread a barrel of flour weekly, to be distributed by the Association, and also to bake, without charge, any flour that might be contributed for that purpose. Messrs. Thos. Messenger, A. W. Benson, A. C. Hull, S. B. Chittenden and Poole were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions, and the meeting adjourned.

RECENT EVENTS IN IRELAND.—THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivers a lecture on "Recent Events in Ireland, English Connection and French Invasion," at the Brooklyn Athenæum, this evening. It will be substantially the same lecture recently delivered in this City, and which met with such deserved admiration from one of the largest audiences ever collected together to listen to Mr. MEAGHER'S eloquence. Those who desire to hear the present condition and future prospects of the Emerald Island fully and ably discussed, should not miss this opportunity.

OBITUARY.—WM. H. CARY, a well-known citizen, died Tuesday night at his residence, No. 92 Remsen-street, in the sixty-third year of his age. The cause of his death was a malignant pustule, the symptoms of which were observed but a few days since. Mr. CARY was a native of Boston, but resided in Brooklyn many years, and his name is identified with numerous improvements. At the time of his decease he was the head of the New-York firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and was an influential member of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. It is understood he has left a large amount of property. A widow and an adopted daughter survive the deceased.

DARING BURGLARY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man giving his name as RICHARD THOMPSON, committed a burglary in the house No. 35 Sackett-street, occupied by Mr. CONNORS. When discovered by Mrs. CONNORS, he struck her a powerful blow and made his escape by jumping out of the second story window to the sidewalk. He was afterwards captured by Officer HOLLIDAY, of the Third Ward, and when taken to the Station-house about $25 worth of property belonging to Mrs. CONNORS was found on his person. He was locked up.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET ROWDIES.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as JOHN MCCONNERY was passing through Columbia-street, near Atlantic, he was met by John Cowan, James Hanlon, James Riley and Thomas Costello, who accosted him with the purpose of creating a disturbance. After an altercation, COWAN and MCCONNERY drew knives, and stabbed each other so severely that both lie in a critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital. The other parties were locked up.

FIRE.—CREGAN'S Japan leather factory, on Sandford-street, near Willoughby-avenue, and the stock therein, sustained damage by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, to the amount of $1,500. Insured in the Firemen's Trust Company, for $1,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—CHARLES DAVIS, a sailor on the bark *Vigo*, at DE FOREST'S wharf, fell from the mast-head, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured. He was removed to the City Hospital.

Jersey City.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—MICKEY FREE, the great pedestrian, left Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, for a walk to the City of Washington, intending to arrive there on Sunday evening, in order to be present at the inauguration of the President on the following day. MICKEY, who is an enthusiastic Republican, was attired in a Wide-Awake cap and Continental coat, the same as when he introduced himself to the President elect, at the reception in the depôt in Jersey City.

INCENDIARIES.—The Common Council at Jersey City, passed a resolution, on Tuesday night, requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $100 for the detection of the parties guilty of the recent acts of incendiarism.

ROBBED IN THE DEPOT.—A man, whose name was not given, while about to leave in the Philadelphia train, on Tuesday night, had his pocket picked of $200.

RUN OVER.—A lad, named FRANK DALTON, while flying a kite in Washington-st., Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, was run over by a wagon and considerably injured.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred in VAN SICKELS' cement-roofing manufactory, in Jersey City, by the bursting of some tar in a vat. The damage was but slight.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

CASE OF CAPT. WALKE.

The Court, assembled to try Commander WALKE, of the storeship *Supply*, resumed its sittings at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The cross-examination of Lieut. DANIELS, of the *Supply*, was commenced, and lasted nearly three hours, but nothing was extracted from him but a repetition of dry business details of no interest to the public, though no doubt having important bearing on the professional view of the case.

Commodore ARMSTRONG was the second witness. We cannot, of course, give any particulars of his evidence, very stringent restrictions being placed by the Court on newspaper publication of the progress of the trial. We may, however, mention that the Commodore's account of Commander WALKE'S action, on behalf of the women and children left destitute at Pensacola, was given with considerable warmth of sympathetic feeling, and would, in any place but the cold and unimpassioned neighborhood of a military tribunal, have been received with immense applause.

The cross-examination of Commodore ARMSTRONG is again on for to-day. That officer seems to be in good health, and gives his evidence with remarkable lucidity and precision.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. store bark *Release*, Lieut. commanding J. M. FRAILE, arrived at this port yesterday in 39 days from Gibraltar.

The following is her list of officers:

Lieut. commanding JAS. MADISON FRAILE; Lieuts. JOS. M. BRADFORD, SAMUEL L. BREESE; Master, BYRON NELSON; Captain's Clerk, THOS. HART, Jr.; Paymaster's Clerk, WM. P. BLAGROVE.

PERSONAL.

—A student in the Charity Hospital at New-Orleans, Gilmore by name, was fatally wounded a few days since by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which fell from the pocket of a fellow-student, A. H. Givan, as he stooped to pick up a penknife which he had dropped. The ball struck young Gilmore in the abdomen.

—Mr. Oliver K. White, an old resident of Collins, Erie County, N. Y., suddenly disappeared on Feb. 16, and has not been heard from since. He is the owner of a tract of land in Michigan, concerning which he has recently felt much anxiety, and it is supposed that he may have gone there, in a temporary fit of insanity,

—Mr. Michael Danner, Jr., left Buffalo very suddenly a few days since, having first abstracted from the Comptroller's office, where he was clerk, $3,000 in tax scrip and some money—the precise amount is not yet ascertained. Danner is supposed to be in this City.

—Mr. A. S. Colyar, of Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn., has now on his plantation in that county two splendid Arabian stallions. One of them was purchased in Persia, and the other was brought from the ancient City of Damascus.

—Mr. Twitchell has just completed the portraits of Govs. Seymour and Clark for the Albany Common Council. They cost $250 each, and are said be admirable likenesses.

—Winner, a Philadelphia artist, has gone to Washington to paint the portrait of Judge Black, present Secretary of State.

—Robert S. McConnell, a swindler from Pennsylvania, was overhauled in Canada a few days since, and obliged to disgorge about $2,500, which he had obtained by the unauthorized use of the names of the signatures of his father and brother, with whom he was in business partnership.

SALE OF THE ADRIATIC.—It is reported that the steamship *Adriatic*, of the Collins line, has been sold to the Galway line at a price equal to about $450,000.

Advertisements

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR dull and declined 12½c; Ohio and Howard-street at $5 25; extra $5 62½. WHEAT heavy; Red $1 25@$1 32; White $1 40@$1 60. CORN active; mixed 55c.@57c.; Yellow 57c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork $17 25. LARD 10c. COFFEE firm at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY buoyant at 19c.@19¼c

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR unchanged at $5 25. WHEAT advanced 3c. to 5c.; sales 3 000 bushels; red, $1 30@$1 35; white, $1 45. CORN dull; sales 2.000 bushels at 62½c. for old. COFFEE—Rio, 11¾c.@13c. WHISKY advanced ½c; sales at 18c.@19c.

CINCINNATI Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR firm at $4 55@$4 60. WHISKY has advanced to 15c. ₱ gallon. Mess PORK in good demand, at $17. Bacon firm; Shoulders 7¾c; Sides 9¼c.@10½c. BULK MEATS—prices are somewhat stiffer, but quotations remain unchanged. LARD dull. The money market is unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10.500 bales; middling Uplands, 10¾c.@11¼c. FLOUR dull; Ohio, $5 25. CORN—Mixed, 54c.@58c. PORK dull; Mess, $18 50. Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Stocks firm, except Reading Railroad. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86¾; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For		
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	28
Ariel	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch	1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch	2
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Mch	2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Mch	4

FROM EUROPE.

Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb.	23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch	4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Letter-bags for Liverpool by the steamship *Jura*, will close at Mr. CUNARD'S office, Bowling-green, this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Mails for the Isthmus and the Pacific Ocean, by the steamship *Ariel*, will close at the Post-office to-morrow, (Friday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *vid* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *vid* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 27—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool.*—Col. John C. Fremont, California; E. Greg, F. Messing, New-York; G. O. Hall, Louisiana; Mrs. Margaret Corbett and child, Wm. Thurnauer, L. A. Ehrman, San Francisco; F. R. Keuth, E. Streufe, New-York; Mr and Mrs. J. R. Ripley, England; Louis Engelhorn, Wm. Rosenheim, Septimus Crooks, New-York; Th Shiffs, France; D. Seligman, Miss James, Mr. Arkell, New-York; W. R. Cage, Liverpool; F. Billings, California; Mrs. Noble, England; Mr. John Rotheroe, London; Wm. Monica, Mr. and Mrs. B. Vale, A. Topl, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Rmat and two children, Spain; Harry Thompson, Charles Blackwood, Philadelphia; Joseph Greenwood, California; A. Thiers, Tennessee; Thos. Spencer, England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon rises..10 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 56 | Gov. Island..10 45 | Hell Gate....12 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell & Son; Jura, Little, Liverpool, E. Cunard; North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Bristol, master.

Ships North Wind, Jewett, London, Dunham & Dimon; Magenta, Janver, Liverpool, C. Comstock.

Barks C. Brewer, Gould, Cienfuegos, R. W. Trundy; Penguin, Brereton, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro; Chas. Hiddle, Crosby, Havana, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Volant, Dodge, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co; Imperacor, Hubbard, Philadelphia, Hicks & Ball; Angler, Crocket, Trinity, N. F., S. L. Rauth & Sons.

Schooners Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington; Caroline, W. Holmes, Clive, Wilmington, Jas Hand; Pocumtuck, Knight, Gloucester; A. Howes; Virginia, Davis, Savannah, D. C. Murray; S. T. Baker, Price, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Col. Satterly, Kempton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co; Clara, Crowell, Porto Cabello, Rising & Co.; W. H. Titcomb, Thayer, Nuevitas, R. W. Trundy; Mary Clinton, Ryan, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; A. N. Edwards, Chase, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; J. A. Woodhouse, ——, Brazos, H. Southward & Co.; A. Downing, Rice, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Messenger, Talford, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; S. S. Bruen, Douglas, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. Store bark Release, Lieut. Commanding J. McFrailey, Gibraltar 39 ds. Had severe W. and N. W. gales from Feb 19 to Feb. 25. Feb. 16, lat. 23 58, lon. 48 50, spoke ship Speedwell, of Portland, 29 (or 39) ds. from Liverpool for Boston.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell

Bark Muskingum, Taylor, Havana 19 ds., with sugar to L. H. Simpson. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy W. and N. W. gales; has been down to lon. 69 30; split sails &c.

Bark Lebanon, Giles, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to J. W. Ellwell & Co.

Brig Abby B. Fenno, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Mussels, Black River, Jam., Feb. 1, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Feb 18, lat 32 45, lon. 73, fell in with brig Albatross, (of Searsport,) Small, from Sagua for New-York, in a sinking condition; took off Captain and crew, 7 in all, and brought them to this port.

Brig Havana, (of Boothbay,) Curtis, Messina Dec. 3, and passed Gibraltar Jan. 10, with mdse. to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Had heavy weather; been blown twice across the Gulf Stream.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Watt, Bridgeport, for Ellizabethport.

Schr. Mary E. Mangin, Whaling, Gloucester 3 ds, fish.

Schr. T. M. Beckett, Small, Stonington 2 ds., stone.

BELOW—1 brig, unknown.

SAILED—Steamships Keystone State, and Florida, Savannah; North Carolina, Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. barks Ella, Palermo; Franklin Trinidad; brig M. T. Ellsworth, Matanzas; schr. C. Allerton, Maracaibo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Arr. ships Old England, and Mongolia, Liverpool; Joseph Holmes, Havre.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboat Isaac Newton, of the Albany Line, was yesterday taken on the Great Balance Dock for examination.

The bark Wilhelmine is now on the Large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

LOSS OF BRIG ALBATROSS, OF SEARSPORT.—The British brig Abby P. Fenno, Capt. Mussels from Black River, Jam., brings to this port Capt. Small and crew, 7 in all, of brig Albatross, of Searsport, abandoned at sea, in a sinking condition, Feb 20. Capt. Small reports: Left Sagua Feb 11, with a cargo of molasses, consisting of 278 hhds. and 30 tierces, consigned to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of this City. Feb. 15, lat. 32 lon. 72, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W. to N. W., causing the vessel to leak. Finding it impossible to keep her free, concluded to abandon her, and on the 18th was spoken by br. brig Abby P. Fenno, from Kingston, Jam: blowing a gale at the time; launched the long-boat, but it was stove. The A. P. F. lay by until the 20th, when the gale moderated, and we succeeded in getting on board. The Albatross sunk soon after leaving her. Was 183 tons, built in Searsport in 1847, and owned by Capt. Small, Capt. Cochrane, and others, of that place; was not insured.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 10.—Steamer Gen. Flores, of Wilmington, Del., from New-York, bound to Callao, arrived at this port on the 9th, having Jan 21, encountered very heavy gales, lasting for several days; shipped heavy seas, damaged house, cabin and iron work, carried away starboard boat, sails &c; the hull and machinery not supposed to be injured. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The ship Patterson (previously reported as having returned leaky) is at her dock discharging. She leaks but little now, as she lies in the mud.

Spoken, &c.

Tantamount—schr., from Newburyport for Darien, Ga., Feb 27 Fire Island Light bearing N.—By steamtug Thomas Freeborn, Capt. Morrell.

Foreign Ports.

At Black River, Jam., Feb. 1, ship Old Dominion, for London in 8 ds.; schr Sargent, for New York in 3 ds.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY morning, the 27th inst., supposed in 4th-av., between 21st and 25th sts., a ladies' small blue enameled, hunting case WATCH, with short roped chain attached. The finder will be rewarded as above by returning the same to R. P. BUCK & CO., No. 29 South-st., or at No. 57 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st, near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS